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GOLDEN GLOW
SEED CORN

MILE HIGH ALFALFA

1921
CATALOG

MILE HIGH
Garden, Field
and Flower
SEEDS



GRAND JUNCTION SEED CO.
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

The Home of Mile High Seeds

Employees of Spring, 1920—This picture gives an idea of the number of people employed during last spring to fill orders for **Mile High Seed**. This does not include the "mill force" which were in a warehouse some distance from our main store. In the mill we had eight people who handled the cleaning and grading machinery.



View of Our City Retail Store—In this department our city or local trade is handled. The retail department is quite separate from the mail order and shipping departments, which takes care of orders from our out-of-town customers. After taking care of trade which comes into our store, the mail order trade requires ten times as many people to handle.



Clerical Force Opening and Recording Mail Orders—This force opens up mail, makes records of all orders received, writes all letters, mails out bills of lading and does all recording and bookkeeping. This is quite a busy bunch after the mail comes in.



Noon Hour in Shipping Department—Here we pack and ship the larger quantities of seed, which go out by freight or express, also the larger parcel post shipments in busy season. This crew ships several cars of miscellaneous seed daily.



Mail Order Force Which Handles Small Vegetable Seed Orders—This department fills and sends out small mail orders for bulbs, flowers and vegetable seed. All seed are tested in this department for purity and germination.

GRAND JUNCTION SEED COMPANY
GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

IN BUYING SEED:—“To have other than the best when the best is to be had is the wisdom of the unsuccessful planter.”

GRAND JUNCTION SEED COMPANY

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF FIELD SEEDS

“BEST IN THE WEST”

GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

JANUARY 1, 1921

Prices are strictly net, spot cash, no discount.

These prices are all F. O. B. Grand Junction, Colo., customer to pay transportation charges; if wanted by parcel post, add extra for postage; see inside front cover for parcel post rates. All prices are subject to Market Changes, and subject to stock being unsold on receipt of order.

We charge extra 60c each for new seamless bags, jute bags are weighed in, no charge for them and no charge for packing and drayage.

We guarantee that all seeds will reach you in good order. We guarantee that they are perfectly satisfactory on arrival or they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded.

Conditions are very unusual this year and we can not tell a long time in advance what the prices will be. The following are our present prices, they hold good for a reasonable time, but if you delay ordering ask for the latest prices, or send your order and we will send your full money's worth.

If other varieties are wanted as offered here, ask for prices. When ordering please give date of our quotations. Should our prices appear higher than those of other houses, please send for samples and compare qualities and values.

For full description of seeds here quoted, see our 1921 seed book.

Our “Mile High” brand is the best seed obtainable, and is unexcelled in purity, vitality, plumpness and color. Being grown in this high altitude in a short season and severe climate, these seeds are also the most hardy, earliest maturing and are suitable for all climates.

REMEMBER YOU SAVE CONSIDERABLE IN TIME AND FREIGHT WHEN YOU ORDER FROM US.

	Lb.	10 to 25 lbs., per lb.	25 to 50 lbs., per lb.	Per 100 lbs.		Lb.	10 to 25 lbs., per lb.	25 to 50 lbs., per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
ALFALFA					Bromus Inermis (free of quack grass)—				
Colorado Mountain Alfalfa (the hardest strain of common alfalfa known.)					Mile High.....	35c	30c	28c	\$26.50
Mile High (Extra Fancy) ..	35c	30c	28c	\$25.00	Fancy.....	33c	28c	27c	25.00
Fancy.....	33c	28c	26c	23.00	Red Top Solid Seed —				
Grimm or Everlasting Alfalfa (Colo. grown)—Mile High.....	70c	60c	56c	50.00	Mile High.....	35c	30c	28c	27.50
Turkestan Alfalfa (Genuine imported) Fancy.....	45c	40c	38c	35.00	Fancy.....	33c	29c	28c	26.50
CLOVERS					Orchard Grass —				
Sweet Clover, White—					Mile High.....	45c	40c	38c	36.00
Hulled, Mile High.....	35c	30c	28c	25.00	Fancy.....	43c	38c	36c	34.50
Fancy.....	33c	28c	26c	23.00	Kentucky Blue Grass —				
Unhulled, Fancy—					Mile High.....	50c	45c	43c	42.00
Choice.....	25c	22c	20c	18.00	Fancy.....	48c	43c	41c	40.50
Sweet Clover, Yellow (Bi- ennial)—					Meadow Fescue —				
Hulled, Mile High.....	35c	30c	28c	25.00	Mile High.....	45c	40c	39c	38.00
Fancy.....	33c	28c	26c	23.00	Fancy.....	44c	39c	38c	37.00
Un hulled, Fancy—					Tall Meadow Oat —				
Choice.....	27c	24c	22c	20.00	Mile High.....	50c	45c	44c	43.50
Alsike—					English Rye, Fancy.....	25c	22c	20c	18.00
Mile High.....	45c	42c	40c	38.00	Italian Rye, Fancy.....	25c	22c	20c	18.00
Fancy.....	43c	40c	38c	36.00	Canada Blue Grass , Fancy.....	40c	35c	32c	30.00
Alsike and Timothy Mix- ture, containing about 30% Alsike—					Johnson Grass , Fancy.....	35c	33c	30c	25.00
40c	38c	36c	35.00	Bermuda Grass , Fancy.....	85c	83c	81c	80.00	
Medium Red Clover—					Lawn Grass —				
Mile High.....	45c	42c	40c	38.00	Mile High.....	45c	42c	40c	38.00
Fancy.....	43c	40c	38c	36.00	Evergreen.....	45c	42c	40c	38.00
Mammoth Red Clover—					Sudan Grass	20c	18c	17c	16.00
Mile High.....	45c	42c	40c	38.50	Annual Hog Pasture	15c	10c	9c	8.50
Fancy.....	43c	40c	38c	37.50	Permanent Meadow Mix- tures —				
White Dutch Clover—					No. 1M. for light soils.....	40c	35c	32c	30.00
Mile High.....	85c	80c	78c	76.00	No. 2M. for rich loam, etc.	40c	35c	32c	30.00
Fancy.....	83c	78c	76c	75.00	No. 3M. for moist land.....	45c	40c	35c	32.00
GRASSES					Permanent Pasture Mix- tures —				
Timothy—					No. 4P. for light, gravelly soils.....	45c	40c	38c	35.00
Mile High.....	22c	20c	18c	17.00	No. 5P. for rich loams or prairie soil.....	40c	38c	35c	32.00
Fancy.....	20c	18c	17c	16.50	No. 6P. for moist land.....	40c	38c	35c	32.00
					No. 7P. for orchard, etc.	40c	38c	35c	32.00
					Millets —				
					Common.....	12c	10c	8c	7.50
					Golden.....	12c	10c	8c	7.50
					Hog or Broom Corn.....	12c	10c	8c	7.50
					Japanese or Billion Dollar Grass.....	18c	16c	14c	11.00
					Siberian or Russian.....	12c	10c	8c	7.50

	Lb.	10 to 25 lbs., per lb.	25 to 50 lbs., per lb.	Per 100 lbs.		Lb.	10 to 25 lbs., per lb.	25 to 50 lbs., per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
GRAINS									
Barley —									
California or Feed.	12c	8c	6c	\$5.00					
White Hullless or Bald.	12c	9c	7c	6.00					
Success Beardless.	12c	9c	7½c	7.00					
Wisconsin Pedigree.	12c	8c	6c	6.00					
Buckwheat —									
Japanese.	12c	10c	9c	8.00					
Silverhull.	12c	10c	9c	8.00					
Beans, Field —									
California Pink.	15c	12c	8c	8.00					
Mexican Pinto.	15c	12c	8c	8.00					
Improved Mexican, white, splashed red.	15c	12c	8c	8.00					
Red Kidney.	15c	14c	13c	12.50					
White Mexican.	15c	12c	8c	8.00					
White Navy.	15c	12c	8c	8.00					
White Tepary.	15c	12c	8c	7.50					
Beans, Soy or Soja —									
Early Black.	20c	18c	17½c	17.00					
Early Yellow.	20c	18c	17½c	17.00					
Corn, Extra Early Varieties — (Home grown)—									
Australian White Flint.	15c	9c	8c	7.50					
Swadley.	15c	9c	8c	7.50					
Northwestern Dent or Bloody Butcher.	15c	9c	8c	7.50					
Minnesota No. 13.	15c	9c	8c	7.50					
Pride of the North.	15c	9c	8c	7.50					
King of the Earlies.	15c	9c	8c	7.50					
Calico.	15c	9c	8c	7.50					
Silver King.	15c	9c	8c	7.50					
Golden Glow.	15c	12c	11c	10.00					
Fodder and Silo Corn — (Home Grown)—									
Improved Learning.	15c	9c	8c	7.50					
Iowa Gold Mine.	15c	9c	8c	7.50					
Iowa Silver Mine.	15c	9c	8c	7.50					
Colorado White Elephant.	15c	9c	8c	7.50					
Evergreen Sweet Fodder.	20c	18c	17c	16.00					
Flax —									
Primost.	20c	18c	16c	15.00					
Oats —									
Silvermine.	10c	8c	7c	5.00					
White Russian.	10c	8c	7c	6.00					
Swedish Select.	10c	8c	7c	5.00					
Victory.	10c	8c	7½c	6.00					
Texas Red Rust Proof.	12c	10c	8c	7.00					
Speltz —									
Spring Speltz.	15c	12c	10c	9.00					
White Beardless Winter Speltz.	20c	15c	12c	11.00					
Peas, Field —									
San Louis Valley.	10c	9c	8c	7.00					
Peas, Cow —									
New Era.	20c	18c	17c	16.50					
Whippoorwill.	20c	18c	17c	16.50					
Rye —									
Spring Rye.	15c	8c	7c	5.50					
Winter Rye, common.	15c	8c	7c	5.50					
Winter Rye, Rosen, True.	15c	10c	8c	5.75					
Wheat —									
Marquis.	10c	8c	6½c	4.50					
Macaroni or Durum.	10c	8c	7½c	7.00					
Defiance Regenerated or Million Dollar.	10c	8c	6½c	4.50					
Defiance, ordinary.	10c	8c	6½c	4.50					
Red Turkey Winter.	10c	8c	6½c	4.50					
SORGHUMS									
Broom Corn —									
Improved Evergreen.	15c	12c	10c	9.00					
Dwarf Evergreen or Okla.	15c	12c	10c	9.00					
Feterita.	15c	12c	10c	9.00					
Kafir —									
Red Kafir.	15c	12c	10c	9.00					
Dwarf Black Hull White.	15c	12c	10c	9.00					
Milo Maize, Yellow.	15c	12c	10c	9.00					
Sugar Cane —									
Minn. Early Black Amber.	15c	12c	8c	7.50					
Red Amber.	15c	12c	8c	7.50					
Orange Cane.	15c	12c	8c	7.50					
FORAGE PLANTS									
Peanuts —									
Spanish.	30c		25c	23c	\$20.00				
Virginia.	30c		25c	23c	20.00				
Rape —									
Dwarf Essex.	20c		17c	16c	15.00				
Salt Bush —									
Australian.	\$1.25		\$1.00						
Sunflower —									
Mammoth Russian.	18c		17c	16c	15.00				
Vete —									
Sand or Winter.	35c		30c	28c	27.50				
Spring.	25c		20c	19c	18.00				
BIRD SEED									
Hemp.	20c		18c						
Canary.	20c		18c						
Bird Rape.	20c		18c						
Bird Millet.	20c		18c						
Mixed Bird Seed (per lb.)	20c		18c						
POTATOES									
Irish Cobbler.	12c		8c	6c	4.50				
Extra Early Ohio or Six Weeks.	12c		8c	6c	4.50				
Pliss Red Triumph.	12c		8c	6c	4.50				
Downing.	12c		8c	6c	4.50				
Mammoth White Pearl.	12c		8c	6c	4.50				
Russet Burbank.	12c		8c	6c	4.50				
Red McClure.	12c		8c	6c	4.50				
ONION SETS									
		1 lb. = 1 qt.	4 lbs. = 4 qts.	8 lbs. = 1-4 bu.	32 lbs. = 1 bu.				
Red Bottom.	20c	60c	\$1.00	\$3.50					
Yellow Bottom.	20c	60c	1.00	3.50					
White Bottom.	30c	\$1.00	1.50	4.50					
Yellow Priztaker.	25c	75c	1.10	3.75					
Egyptian or Perennial.	25c	75c	1.10	3.75					
POULTRY AND STOCK FEEDS									
		25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lb.					
Mixed Cereal Poultry Foods									
Mile High Chick Food.		\$1.35	\$2.60	\$4.85					
Mile High Developing Feed.		1.25	2.40	4.65					
Mile High Hen or Egg Feed.		1.25	2.40	4.65					
Mash (for moulting fowls).		1.00	1.95	3.75					
Poultry Grain									
Oil Meal (Ground Oil Cake).		1.90	3.50	6.75					
Cotton Seed Meal or Cake.		1.80	3.25	6.00					
Animal Poultry Foods									
Blood Meal.		2.35	4.50	8.50					
Meat and Bone.		1.90	3.65	7.00					
Meat Bone and Blood.		1.90	3.65	7.00					
Meat Meal.		1.90	3.65	7.00					
Beef Scraps.		1.90	3.65	7.00					
Bone, Charcoal, Grit and Shells.									
Charcoal.		2.50	4.25	8.00					
Cracked Bone.		1.90	3.65	7.00					
Granite Grit.		.65	1.10	2.00					
Oyster Shells.		.85	1.50	2.75					
Call Meal, Etc.									
A. & C. Calf Meal.		1.85	3.50	6.75					

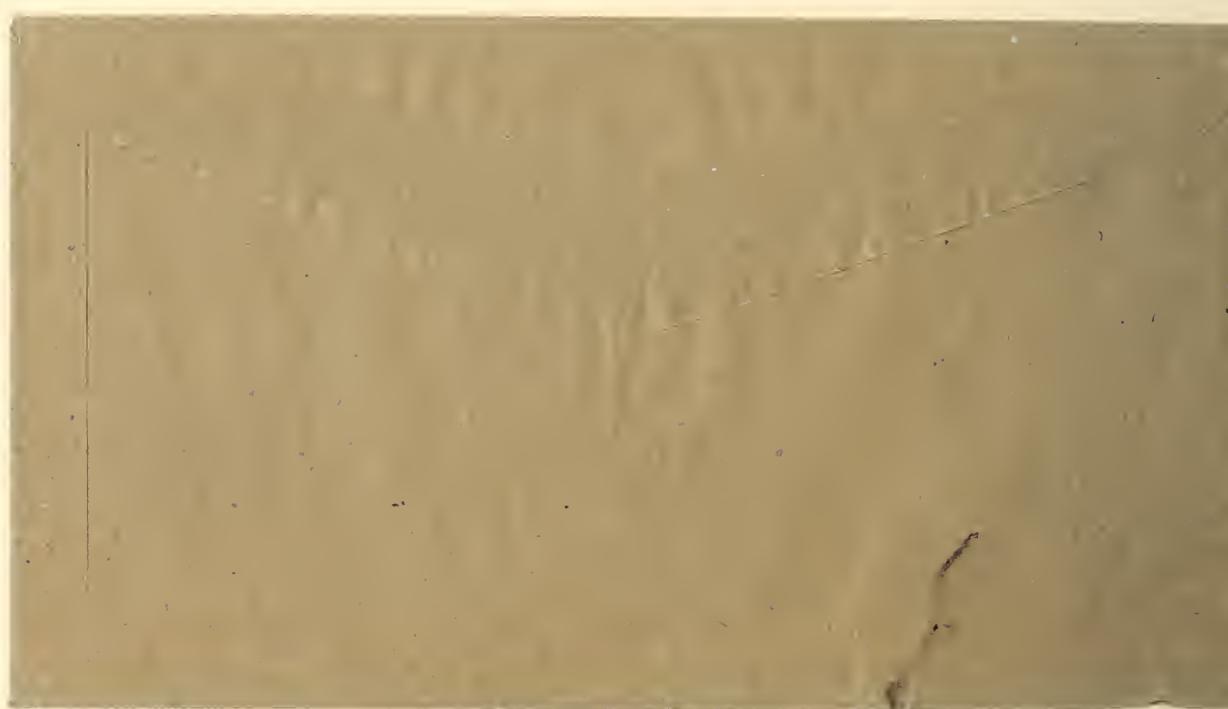
RETURN TO _____



To Grand Junction Seed Co.

Corner 3rd & Main Street,

Grand Junction, Colo.



Foreword to Our Friends and Customers

It is always interesting to know something of any large business—to know how it started, what made it grow, and what it now amounts to.

Several years ago this business was started on a very small scale, seeds were handled in limited quantities; our trade, with a few exceptions, was confined mostly to local territory; the matter of growing seed was given considerable attention, and it was soon found that seeds produced in our locality were harder, more productive and would withstand the extremes of heat and cold better than seeds produced in any other one part of our country; most of our seeds are now produced in an altitude of 4,500 to 8,000 feet.

The success which our seed was giving local planters soon became known in other sections. Shortly we began to receive orders from planters miles away; this demand soon became so great that we published and sent out regularly a seed catalog to take care of this new trade. From that time on our business grew and made very rapid strides. Along with our constant efforts to sell only the best seed, we made a standing offer to replace free of charge or refund the purchase price of any seed that through any faults of their own had proven unsatisfactory; by this our customers knew we had utmost confidence in any seed we sold; they were assured of a square deal.

The prestige we enjoy and the enormous growth of our business came through having served many people well. Good seed, square deals and prompt service made us grow.

We are now installed in a modernly equipped building in the heart of Grand Junction. Here we have every facility for handling promptly and efficiently the large volume of business we receive each season. In our warehouses we have the most up-to-date cleaning and grading machinery to be had; every lot of seed, large or small, passes through hands of experts and is thoroughly analyzed for purity and germination before being offered to our customers. We are constantly striving to give you the best seed and the most for your money.

Grand Junction is the logical distributing center of the western slope. Our railway connections enable us to make quicker deliveries than any other large nearby city. We can give especially quick service to the ranchers and farmers of the Uintah basin, Moab and Monticello districts, and of the Paradox valley. All other points on the western slope are quickly reached. Our location enables us to save you money in freight and time in getting your seed.

About Seed Prices for This Year

This is one season that the planter must use good judgment in purchasing seed. Cheap, unreliable seeds are being offered at ridiculously low prices. Up until the war the United States depended on Europe for a large portion of our seed supply. Of course after the war began, shipping facilities and embargoes prevented seed from being imported. Immediately our American growers met the emergency by growing seed in sufficient quantities to take care of our own requirements. All the while the European Growers were producing more or less seed which began to accumulate in large quantities. These were piled up for three and four years, and as soon as transportation facilities were again normal, large quantities of this accumulation of European seeds were dumped on the American markets and sold at any price obtainable. These seeds were of doubtful quality and low vitality. We tested several lots of such seed and found them so low in vitality that they were practically worthless. These seeds have been bought at low prices and some easy money will be made by selling them. Beware of low-priced seed during 1921.

We have not lowered the standard of our quality by buying up seed of doubtful value. We offer our customers this season new crop American-grown seed of highest vitality and from the purest strains obtainable. And seed grown under conditions which give them rugged vitality and extreme hardiness, the kind that produce, yield, and make large profits. It is only in the case of Stock Beets, Cauliflower, Celery and some flower seed that we have imported any stocks. These seeds were thoroughly tested before being accepted and it was only for the reason that imported seeds were better suited here that we bought these in Europe.

A grower quite often sacrifices his time, labor and profit by planting inferior seed. "Mile High" seeds are guaranteed. They will not fail you if given a fair chance. You insure your profits when you plant these seed. We hope you will not let low prices tempt you.

"Good seed is the basis of all good crops;" selling good seed is the secret of our success. We hope to have the pleasure of serving you.

Yours for "better crops,"

THE GRAND JUNCTION SEED CO.

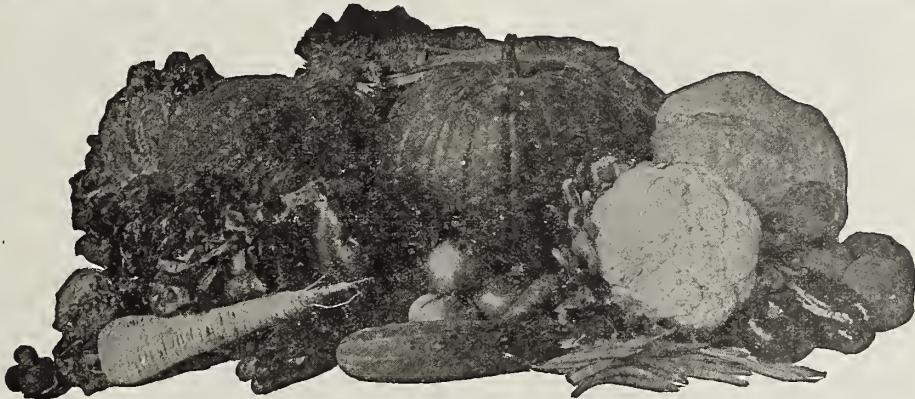
A. C. Hattaway, Vice-President and General Manager.

To Prove the Value of “Mile High” Seed

YES, SIR! One of the best ways to prove the value of any brand of seed is to plant a few. We know that some people need a little persuasion to get them started on a good thing, and for just such persons, and people who naturally like the arrangement of the collections listed below, we have made up these big bargain collections, and have put a price on them that will not only save you some good money, but will enable you to get a good garden at a very small expense. Don't think that we have sacrificed quality or quantity in these collections. We consider this our “*Get Acquainted Offer.*” We make these offers to introduce ourselves, and you can be sure that they are good things, every variety put in a good one, and the whole bunch going in to make a complete assortment of good selections. Order as many as you like—you will be more than pleased with the whole bunch. Then you will know by the results obtained from these that the bigger things we have listed are just what you will want.

COLLECTIONS

These Collections Are Put Up in Advance of the Season and Can Not be Changed



Home Collection

Value \$2.00—30 Packets for \$1.00, Postpaid—Value \$2.00

1 pkt. Beans, Crackerjack.....	10c	1 pkt. Cucumber, Early Fortune.....	10c	1 pkt. Pepper, Pimento.....	5c
1 pkt. Beans, First of All.....	10c	1 pkt. Kohl-Rabi, White Vienna.....	5c	1 pkt. Radish, Scarlet Turnip White Tip.....	5c
1 pkt. Beets, Crosby's Egyptian.....	5c	1 pkt. Lettuce, Grand Rapids.....	5c	1 pkt. Radish, Icicle.....	5c
1 pkt. Cabbage, Copenhagen Market.....	10c	1 pkt. Lettuce, Big Boston.....	5c	1 pkt. Rutabaga, American Purple Top.....	5c
1 pkt. Cabbage, All' Head.....	5c	1 pkt. Muskmelon, Delicious Gold Lined.....	10c	1 pkt. Spinach, Savoy or Bloomsdale.....	5c
1 pkt. Carrots, Oxheart.....	5c	1 pkt. Watermelon, Ice Cream.....	5c	1 pkt. Squash, Hubbard.....	5c
1 pkt. Cauliflower, Dwarf Erfurt.....	15c	1 pkt. Onion, Mountain Globe Danvers.....	5c	1 pkt. Turnip, White Egg.....	5c
1 pkt. Celery, Easy Blanching.....	10c	1 pkt. Parsnip, Sugar.....	5c	1 pkt. Tomato, Bonnie Best.....	5c
1 pkt. Corn, Golden Bantam.....	10c	1 pkt. Parsley, Champion Moss Curled.....	5c		
1 pkt. Corn, Mammoth White Cory.....	10c	1 pkt. Yellow Sweet Potato Pumpkin.....	10c	Total.....	\$2.00
1 pkt. Cucumber, Everbearing.....	5c	1 pkt. Peas, Alderman.....	10c		

Boy's Collection

Value 55c—10 Packets for 30c, Postpaid—Value 55c

These seeds will make a fine garden for a boy or girl. All good, large packets and good, tested seed. These varieties are easy to grow and will succeed with indifferent care.

1 pkt. Beets, Detroit Dark Red.....	5c	1 pkt. Carrots, Chantenay.....	5c	1 pkt. Asters.....	5c
1 pkt. Cucumbers, Klondike.....	5c	1 pkt. Corn, Pop.....	10c	1 pkt. Sweet Peas.....	5c
1 pkt. Lettuce, Prizehead.....	5c	1 pkt. Spinach, Long Standing.....	5c		
1 pkt. Radish, Crimson Giant.....	5c	1 pkt. Onion, Brown Australian.....	5c	Total.....	55c

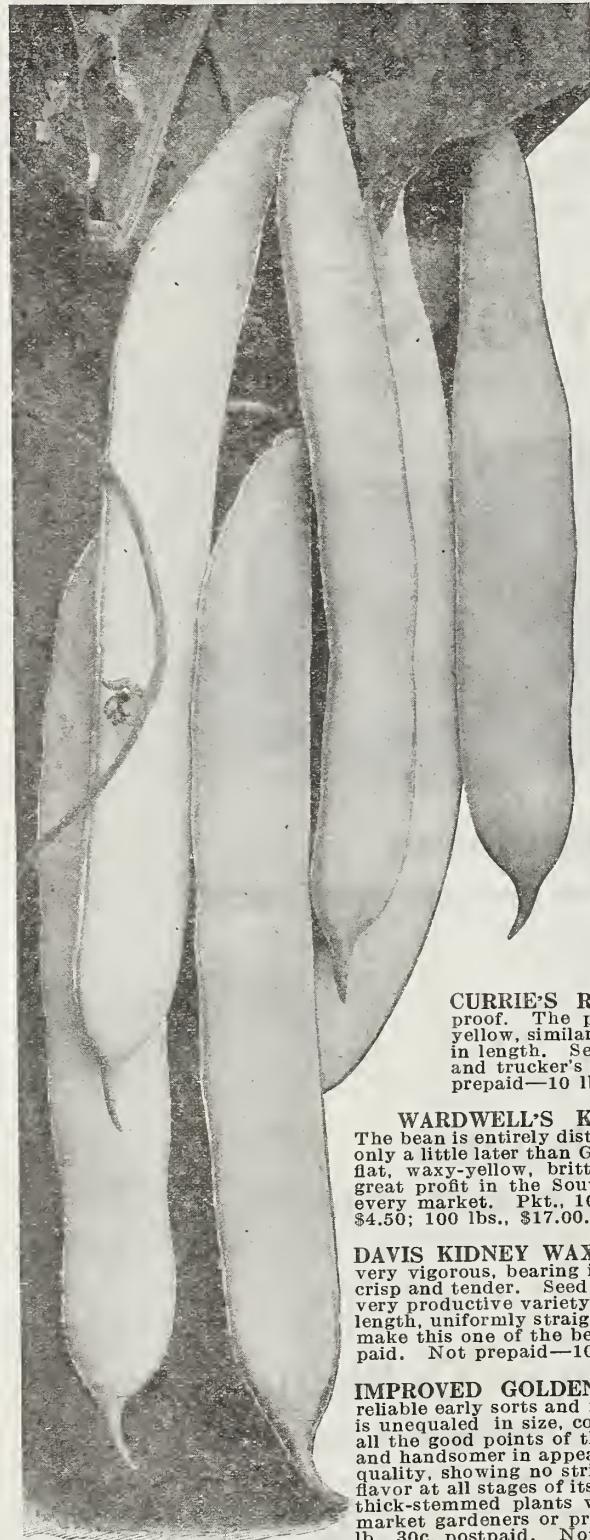
Hardy Annual Flower Collection

Value \$1.15—20 Packets for 60c, Postpaid—Value \$1.15

These are all hardy garden flowers which will make a complete Flower Garden with an abundance of bloom from May till frost.

1 pkt. Antirrhinum (Snapdragon), mixed.....	5c	1 pkt. Dianthus, Double China Pinks, mixed.....	5c	1 pkt. Petunia, Striped and Blotched, mixed.....	5c
1 pkt. Alyssum, Carpet of Snow.....	10c	1 pkt. Lobelia, Chrystal Palace.....	10c	1 pkt. Phlox, Large Flowering, mixed.....	5c
1 pkt. Asters, Queen of the Market, mxd.....	5c	1 pkt. Marigold, Pride of the Garden, mixed.....	5c	1 pkt. Poppy, Double Featherball, mixed.....	5c
1 pkt. Balsam, mixed.....	5c	1 pkt. Mathiola, Perfumc Plant.....	5c	1 pkt. Schizanthus, mixed.....	5c
1 pkt. Celosia, plumosa, mixed.....	5c	1 pkt. Mignonette, Dwarf Machet.....	5c	1 pkt. Verbena, Fine mixed.....	5c
1 pkt. Centaurea Imperialis, mixed.....	5c	1 pkt. Nasturtium Dwarf Giant, mixed.....	5c	1 pkt. Zinnia, Colossal Double, mixed.....	5c
1 pkt. Cosmos, Early Flowering, mixed.....	5c			Total.....	\$1.15
1 pkt. Chinese Woolflower.....	10c				

GARDEN SEEDS



Cracker Jack

BEANS

Plant all dwarf varieties in drills two inches deep and from 18 to 24 inches apart; the plants should be about three inches apart. Don't plant until the ground is warm; one pound to sixty feet of drill, 30 to 50 pounds per acre.

The Beans we handle are all our own growth, raised from carefully selected pedigreed seed stock in our valley, which is one of the best bean-growing sections in the United States. We grow annually many carloads of garden beans for eastern and southern seed houses and canners. Our beans are known everywhere in this country.

Being grown in this high altitude and short season, but under the most favorable conditions for their full development, our seed is very plump and healthy and produces hardy, vigorous, disease-free plants and larger crops earlier and purer than can be grown from any other strains.

Dwarf Wax-Podded Sorts

CRACKER JACK.—The earliest and best of all yellow-podded beans. It produces many more beans to the row than any other. The pods are absolutely stringless at all stages of growth. They are about 7 inches long, thick, meaty and of excellent flavor. Even the color of the pods adds to its value, as they are of a most attractive, fresh, rich, clean yellow. The plants of Cracker Jack are remarkably hardy and vigorous, the last to be affected by unfavorable weather conditions, and this accounts for its ability to produce such an unusual quantity of pods. Market gardeners who grew other varieties for years have found Cracker Jack more profitable, more salable, more productive, earlier and harder than any other sort, and that is why many are growing it exclusively now; and why not, when by the same amount of work, with the same quantity of seed used of other varieties you get a crop of two to three times as many beans and of a quality unexcelled. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.50; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

BRITTLE WAX.—An extremely early wax bean, exceedingly handsome and very desirable, especially for snaps for the home garden. The vines are dwarf, spreading and enormously productive. The leaves are roughened. The pods are round, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, slightly curved, wax-like, light yellow, solidly fleshy, tender, brittle and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. They are uniformly perfect, an ill-shaped one being rarely seen. One of the best of the new round-podded sorts and excellent for all purposes. Seed long, medium sized, nearly white, with a little dark marking about the eye. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

BLACK WAX PROLIFIC, IMPROVED.—One of the earliest wax beans and one of the best for the market and home gardener. You will be thoroughly satisfied with this greatly improved strain of Black Wax, which is more vigorous and by far more productive and much earlier than any other strain. The pods are fleshy, of medium length, borne up well among the foliage, and are curved cylindrical, of a clear waxy-white color, with long, slightly curved points. Vines of medium size, vigorous and hardy. Beans small, oblong and jet black. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$1.85; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF BLACK WAX.—A medium early variety, almost rust proof. The plants are very vigorous, hardy and productive. The pods are light yellow, similar in shape to Golden Wax but longer, about five and one-half to six inches in length. Seed long, oval, purplish black. This is a well known market gardener's and trucker's sort in some sections. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—Most profitable market gardener's shipping bean. The bean is entirely distinct from that of all other wax varieties. It is an early variety, ripening only a little later than Golden Wax and yields a larger crop. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, straight, flat, waxy-yellow, brittle and stringless. Desirable for every climate. Can be grown with great profit in the South for early shipment North. They always command a ready sale in every market. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX.—A money maker for gardeners and truckers. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing its pods near the center in clusters. When young, the pods are brittle, crisp and tender. Seed kidney-shaped, clear white and excellent for baking. A vigorous, hardy, very productive variety, ripening medium early; pods 7 inches long, straight, very showy. The length, uniformly straight, perfect shape, fine color of the pods and the enormous productiveness make this one of the best beans for the market gardener. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.—The standard wax bean for general use. One of the most reliable early sorts and more largely grown than any other wax bean. Our own pedigreed strain is unequalled in size, color and quality of pods. In this variety we have a bean that possesses all the good points of the old favorite—Golden Wax—but is larger in pods, much more prolific and handsomer in appearance, being of a dark, rich yellow color and of perfect shape. Of grand quality, showing no string or coarseness, even when past its best, but is of tender and melting flavor at all stages of its growth. Being so exceedingly prolific it is not injured by rust. Dwarf, thick-stemmed plants with oval, straight pods which are brittle and entirely stringless. For market gardeners or private families no better variety can be planted. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

YOU SENT ME MY MONEY'S WORTH

I have received the order of seeds all O K, and was very much pleased with them, as they were all bright, thrifty looking seeds. I also received my moneys worth according to present prices. (Signed) MRS. GAYLE V. CARROLL.

BEANS, DWARF GREEN PODDED

FIRST OF ALL STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—The earliest green-podded bean, ready to be picked for the table in 6 weeks from planting, about a week ahead of Extra Early Red Valentine. The plants are quite large, grow erect and carry their crop well above the foliage. They are heavily productive, maturing their crop regularly, even under adverse conditions. The pods are from 5 to 6 inches in length, usually containing about 6 seeds and are round, broad, of dark green color, solidly meaty, extremely brittle, absolutely stringless, of very fine quality and remain crisp and tender longer than most varieties. They are almost free from disease. First of All is a very popular variety on account of its reliability, hardiness, great productiveness and splendid quality. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$16.50.

EXTRA EARLY BOUNTIFUL.—One of the earliest and largest podded green bush Beans. Pods handsome, long and straight, of very fine quality. The plants are quite large, grow erect, commence to bear very early and continue for a long time. They are very productive. The pods are from 7 to 7½ inches long, are flat, of light green color, solid, meaty, brittle, tender and stringless at all stages of growth, and of delicious flavor. They are also of very uniform size and shape. A splendid variety for the home garden and also to grow for the market. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE.—A standard first early round pod snap Bean. Our Improved Valentine is the earliest, hardest and finest strain of this popular variety in the country; it is a heavy cropper; true round-podded; the pods are very uniform in size and of excellent quality. For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the green-podded sorts. Vines erect, with coarse, dark green leaves. Pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back; very fleshy, crisp and tender. Largely grown by market gardeners for an early crop. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

FORDHOOK FAVORITE.—A new variety, resembling First of All, but seed is white. The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, are very vigorous and remarkable for their prolific character, producing enormous crops of handsome pods. These measure from five and one-half to six and one-half inches long; they are one-half inch wide and half an inch thick, so full and fleshy that they are almost perfectly round. They are brittle, juicy, free from tough fibre, and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. The seed being white, can be used for dried beans in the winter. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.50; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

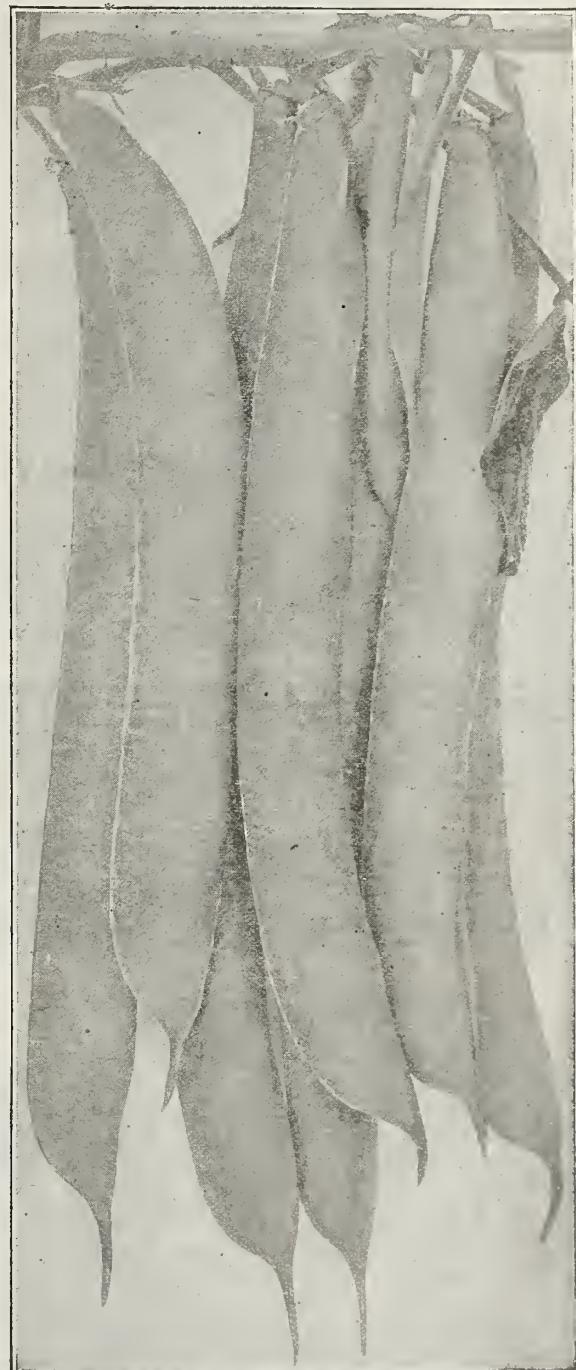
GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—A superb bean, absolutely stringless; the pods are from 6 to 7 inches long, round, somewhat curved, of dark green color and are very meaty, brittle, stringless, without any fibre, and of tender, luscious quality. The plants grow large and erect, and are very little troubled by insects. They commence bearing only a few days later than Red Valentine, but continue much longer and the pods are longer and more straight, more slender and more uniform in size and shape and produced in much greater abundance; for this reason Giant Stringless is a much better variety for the market gardener and also one of the best for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$16.50.

LONGFELLOW OR SHIPPER'S GREEN POD.—Considered one of the very best varieties for the market gardener's use and is grown very extensively, especially in the South. The pods are very attractive, long, straight and round. They are fleshy, of dark green color, measure from 6½ to 7 inches in length and usually contain about 6 seeds. The quality is of the finest, wonderfully tender, brittle, and there are no strings except when pods are quite old. A very early variety and exceedingly prolific. This bean has proven one of the most profitable varieties to grow for the market and is a boon for the gardener. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD.—This medium early bean is very popular in some sections of the South. It is the longest-podded dwarf sort. The plants are large and prolific. Leaves large and crumpled. The pods are very long, often six to seven inches, flat, irregular in shape, bright, but rather dark green and of exceptionally fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

REFUGEE OR THOUSAND TO ONE.—A standard sort, highly esteemed for late planting for snaps and very extensively used for shipping and pickling. The plants are very large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with many small, smooth, light green leaves. The pods are about 5½ inches long, cylindrical, slightly curved, of light green color; late; immensely productive. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL.—(Also called Italian Bean.)—Large green pods, splashed with carmine. Excellent either as snaps in the green state, shelled green or dry. They become fit for use as green shelled beans very early, and in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled and about equal to the Lima in quality. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

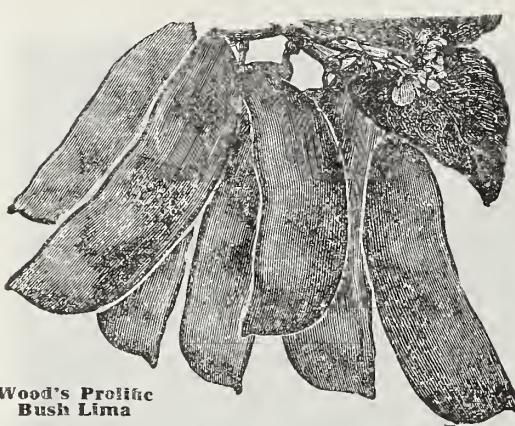


First of All Stringless Green Pod

COMPLETE YOUR GARDEN

No garden is complete without strawberries, asparagus and rhubarb beds, raspberries, blackberries and other small fruit plants. You can also raise herbs very easily in sunny corners of the garden, and with the addition of herbs, berries, etc., you will have a complete and varied assortment of vegetables, fruits and flavoring ingredients. Refer to pages 41, 18, 32, for prices and information.

POLE LIMA BEANS



Wood's Prolific
Bush Lima

EARLY LEVIATHAN.—This is the earliest variety of the large-seeded Pole Limas. It is a most productive sort and produces pods which are from 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and contain 4 to 6 very large seeds which are quite white with a slightly greenish tinge, and are of the finest quality; it is excellent for either home or the market. We especially recommend this variety for the Northern States, where, on account of the short season, it has been hitherto impossible to grow this luscious vegetable. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.60; 25 lbs., \$5.25.

IDEAL.—The largest-podded and most prolific Pole Lima yet introduced. Vines unusually vigorous, bearing large clusters of broad pods from 7 to 8 inches in length and containing 4 to 6 large beans of superb quality and rich flavor. This is a medium late variety, earlier than King of the Garden, and with much larger pods and more productive. In quality it is unsurpassed and ought to have a place in every garden. It also is the best main crop variety for market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.60; 25 lbs., \$5.25.

KING OF THE GARDEN.—An old standard market sort. The pods are large, numerous and well filled and the beans are of mammoth size. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.50; 25 lbs., \$5.25.

The Best Bush Limas

WOOD'S PROLIFIC.—The earliest of all Limas; valuable on account of its earliness and wonderful productiveness. It is always loaded down with pods which are borne continuously from early summer till frost. Rich buttery Limas—the true flavor. Vines are without runners. Pods short, flat and contain four small beans which are of delicious quality. This is an improved Henderson Bush Lima, yielding 50 per cent larger crops and much larger beans than the old variety. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.20; 25 lbs., \$5.00.

WILSON'S.—The earliest and most productive of the large-seeded Bush Limas. An entirely new and distinct variety which we believe will take the lead of all Bush Lima Beans. It is a cross between Burpee's Bush Lima and Fordhook, retaining all the good qualities of its parents besides being much earlier and more productive than either one. Grown side by side of its parent varieties, Wilson's made a good crop when the other two kinds were not ready for picking. The bushes are healthy, of sturdy habit, growing more erect than Fordhook. They mature their first pods extremely early and bear continuously till frost. The pods are produced in large clusters on long spikes well above the plants, are of good size, contain 4 to 5 large, thick, oval beans, similar in shape and size to Fordhook; these beans are meaty, tender, juicy and of delicious flavor. They are white with a greenish tinge, indicating high quality. **This is a tremendous cropper and unquestionably the most profitable Bush Lima to raise for the market.** Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.,

25c; lb., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$3.50; 25 lbs., \$7.50.

FORDHOOK.—One of the best and earliest bush Limas and very popular everywhere. The plant is vigorous and erect growing, bearing the pods well above the ground. The pods, which are produced in large clusters, are medium green, about four and three-fourths inches long, and each contains three to five large beans of exceptionally fine quality. Both pods and beans are twice the size of Dreer's Bush Lima and in season it is from four to six days earlier. Seed large, irregularly oval in shape, very thick, white, with greenish tinge. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.20; 25 lbs., \$5.00.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED.—A very early, large-seeded Bush Lima Bean. It is fully eight days earlier than the old Burpee's Bush Lima and produces larger pods and more and larger beans in the pods; the seed is also considerably thicker. The plants grow upright about 30 inches in height and measure 24 inches across the top. They are very productive, producing immense crops of pods which measure from 5 to 6 inches in length. The beans are of enormous size and most luscious flavor. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$7.00.

BURPEE'S BUSH.—Handsome, large pods, being filled with very large beans, identical in size and luscious flavor with the well-known Pole Limas. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$7.00.



WILSON'S BUSH LIMA

Grand Valley White Egg Bush Bean

This wonderful bean first grown and introduced in the Grand Valley of Colorado has proven a most excellent string and shell variety for both green and dry use.

The bush or vine makes an enormous growth, literally filled during the season with large fine beans of a very rich and delicious flavor.

The vine growth is very heavy, spreading over the ground for a distance of 2 to 3 feet. The Grand Valley White Egg is a dual purpose bean, being excellent for soups, green shelled and dry use. The seed are pure white, oval shaped and four to five times the size of the common navy bean. It is equal to this type of bean for soup. When cooked green the pods are cut in diagonal strips instead of being broken like ordinary soup beans.

This bean fills a distinct place in every garden, being quite different from any of the standard varieties, therefore is readily taken to by all planters.

We consider this the King of all bush beans on account of its value for so many uses. In production the White Egg will yield three times the same amount of dry beans as any of the navy types. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.70; 25 lbs., \$6.25.

POLE BEANS

KENTUCKY WONDER.—One of the very best early pole snap beans for the home garden or market. It is an early, very prolific sort, with showy pods which are of most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well, and are very productive, bearing in large clusters. Pods which often reach nine or ten inches in length and are curved and twisted, nearly round and very crisp when young. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

BURGER'S STRINGLESS (White Seeded Kentucky Wonder).—One of the earliest and all-around good snap beans. It resembles the Kentucky Wonder in form of pod but it is much earlier, more productive, bearing a much longer time and the dried seed is of pure white color. The pods are from 6 to 8 inches long, oval-round, of dark green color, very brittle, stringless, without fibre, tender and of sweet, mild flavor. Seed small, white, fine for baking. Equally desirable for the market as for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT OR CORN HILL.—A popular variety for planting among the corn and thus furnishing a good crop without the use of poles. Medium early, very productive, pods about 4 inches long. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.



Grand Valley White Egg

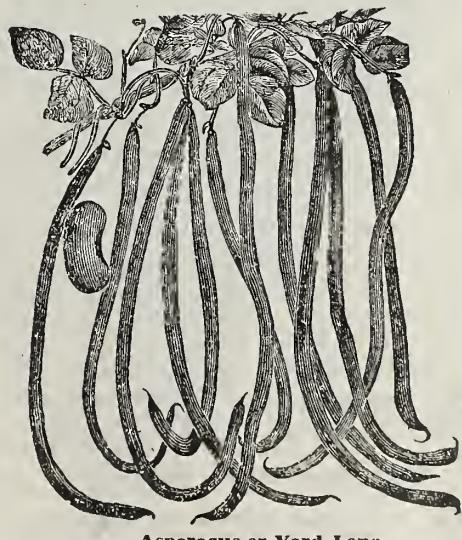
LAZY WIFE.—Pods wonderfully broad, thick and entirely stringless; when fully grown are from 5 to 6 inches long, exceedingly rich, buttery and fine flavored when cooked. Fine for an early and late snap sort; also as a dry shell or winter bean. The seed is medium sized, nearly round and pure white. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX.—A magnificent variety that bears very early and continually the entire season, producing clusters of 3 to 6 pods of fine light-yellow color. Pods average about 9 inches in length, exceedingly tender, and entirely stringless. Owing to its earliness and hardness this magnificent Pole Bean is well adapted even to very Northern latitudes. Its very large pods are beautiful in appearance and are unexcelled in quality by any wax bean. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.70; 25 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.—The best and most productive main crop variety of the Wax Podded Pole Beans. It is medium early, and is of excellent quality and is used either as snap or green or dried shell beans. The vines are of large growth and produce an abundance of clusters of 2 to 6 yellow pods, averaging about 8 inches in length. They are very attractive and much used for show and exhibition purposes. The pods are flat, straight, very broad, thick and fleshy, entirely stringless. The seed pure white. A splendid variety for the home garden and for the market. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$3.20; 25 lbs., \$7.50.

SCARLET RUNNER.—One of the best beans for snaps or for green shelled beans; in the north often used in place of Limas. It is mostly used in this country, however, as an ornamental climber and it is a rapid and tall grower, in 6 weeks attaining a height of 8 feet, but grows 20 to 25 feet high. It is entirely rust proof. The plants bearing all season large sprays of brilliant scarlet flowers which are twice the size of the common Bean blossoms. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$2.70; 25 lbs., \$6.25.

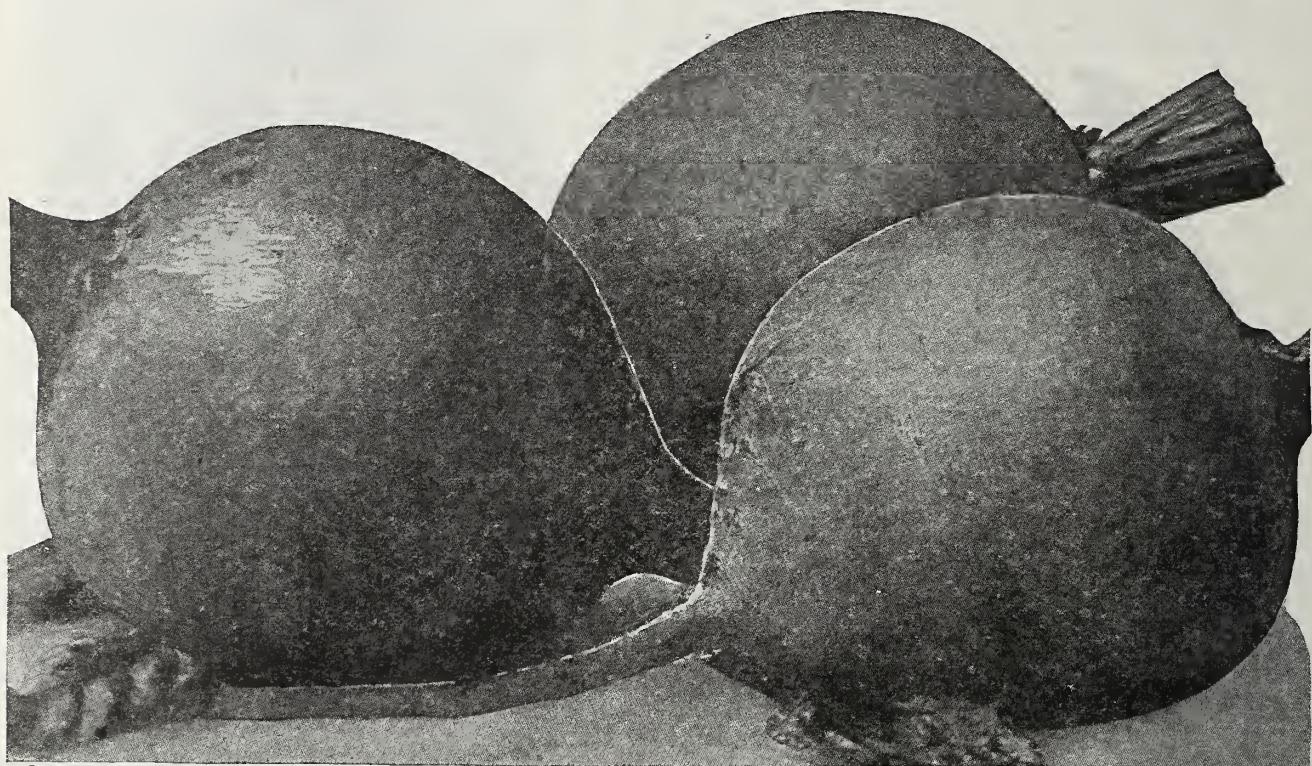
ASPARAGUS OR YARD LONG.—A curiosity as well as a good table bean. A very prolific and rank climber, producing enormous crops of slender pods 2 feet and more in length which are of excellent quality for snap-shorts. Should be grown more extensively in the home garden. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c, postpaid. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$4.50.



Kentucky Wonder

Asparagus or Yard Long

TABLE BEETS



Black Knight Beets

BEETS do best in a deep, rich, mellow soil, and may be planted from early spring until middle of summer. For winter use plant in June. Drop one inch deep in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart. One ounce of seed to sixty feet of drill; eight pounds per acre.

BLACK KNIGHT.—The beet for all seasons, for sowing for early, for second crop, succession planting and for late planting for winter use. Black Knight is remarkable for its uniform, perfect turnip shape; the roots are always smooth with but a small tap root, and are of medium size, about 3 inches in diameter. Their flesh is fine grained, always free from all woody fibres, of exceptional fine quality and sweet flavor. The color of the skin and flesh is the deepest dark red, the darkest color of any Beet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid. Not prepaid—5 lbs., \$5.50.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.—One of the earliest and best of the old standard beets, ready for the table in 40 days. It is an improvement over the well-known Extra Early Egyptian, being equally as early, but larger and more round in form. The roots run uniform in size and shape, have small tops just right for early bunching. The flesh is deep red, sweet, tender and of excellent quality. Crosby's Egyptian is fit for the market earlier than most other kinds. It develops its fine turnip shape already in the early stage of its growth and on that account it is also preferred to most other kinds which take a much longer time to grow to a proper marketable form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid—5 lbs., \$4.25.

DETROIT DARK RED.—An early variety and one of the best of the dark red turnip beets for main crop. The roots are of perfect turnip shape, always smooth with a small tap root, vermillion-red, zoned with a lighter color. The color of the skin is dark blood-red and the flesh deep vermillion-red. The quality is the very best, sweet and tender. The Detroit is very popular, especially in the western states, and deservedly so, as its handsome and dark rich color and its delicious taste make it an ideal table beet. It is also a very desirable sort for the market gardener as it is fine for bunching, its small, upright growing tops allowing close planting, making possible the biggest yield per acre of any turnip-shaped variety. Splendid for either summer or fall use and good for storage over winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid—5 lbs., \$4.50.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP.—One of the very earliest and best varieties for forcing; also excellent for first early crop out of doors. Leaves are dark green, veined with dark red; roots dark red, rounded [on top] but flat beneath, with

very small tap roots; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shades, hard, crisp and tender at all times. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid. Not prepaid—5 lbs., \$3.75.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP, IMPROVED.—This early, globe-shaped Beet, of excellent quality, is especially esteemed on account of its dark-red color, which extends entirely through the beet, and without the light-colored rings seen in some varieties. The medium-sized beets are smooth and handsome, and are now largely used for canning as well as for the home garden and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid. Not prepaid—5 lbs., \$3.75.

EARLY ECLIPSE.—An early beet especially desirable for the home garden and used for bunching. The tops are small. The roots are bright deep red, smooth, round or slightly top-shaped, with a small tap and small collar. The flesh is bright red, zoned with pinkish white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid. Not prepaid—5 lbs., \$3.75.

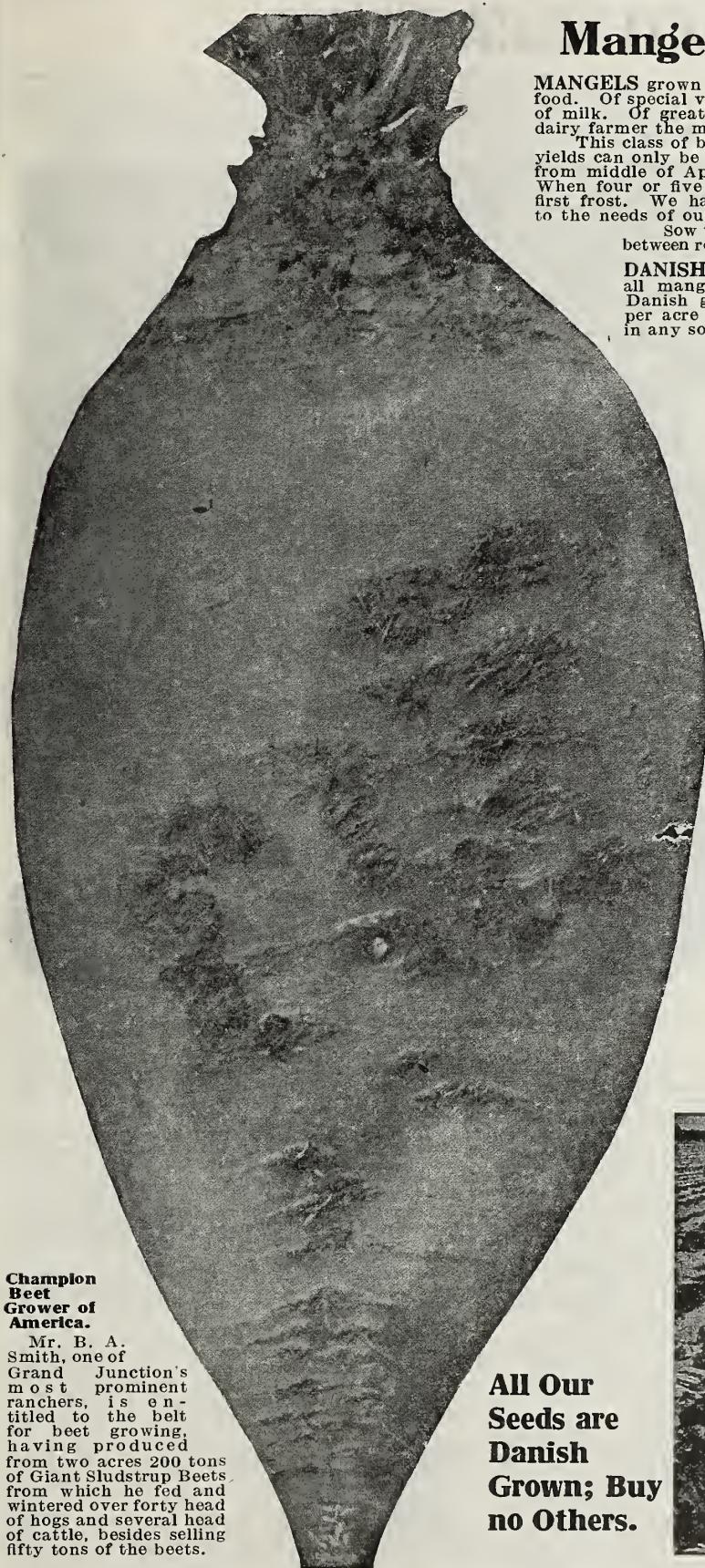
EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP.—One of the best varieties to follow the extra early varieties and for late crop. Should be planted at the same time to mature just after the extra earlies. The shape is round; color deep red. The beets mature very uniformly, and are fine-flavored and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid. Not prepaid—5 lbs., \$3.75.

LONG BLOOD RED.—The finest long beet grown for fall and winter use. It is of deep red color, almost black, rich, excellent flavor; is an enormous cropper, and keeps solid and fresh throughout the long winter. Cooks sweet, tender and crisp, is very desirable for pickles. The long, slender roots grow largely under ground, are, when mature, about 2 inches in diameter and 10 inches long. They are ready for the table in about 60 days. They are very prolific, as much as 10 to 12 tons having been grown per acre. Foliage dark crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid. Not prepaid—5 lbs., \$3.25.

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET.—Produces more food for the table than almost any other vegetable, and it also requires less care; it yields a constant crop from July to winter. The leaves are used for greens the same as Spinach or Beet tops.

Large Ribbed, White.—A very delicious vegetable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Giant Lucullus.—These plants grow 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, produce very thick and broad stalks like Rhubarb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Champion Beet Grower of America.

Mr. B. A. Smith, one of Grand Junction's most prominent ranchers, is entitled to the belt for beet growing; having produced from two acres 200 tons of Giant Sludstrup Beets, from which he fed and wintered over forty head of hogs and several head of cattle, besides selling fifty tons of the beets.

All Our Seeds are Danish Grown; Buy no Others.

Danish Giant Sludstrup, the heaviest yielding Stock Beet

Mangels For Stock Feeding

MANGELS grown for stock feeding form very wholesome and nutritious food. Of special value for feeding cows, as they greatly increase the flow of milk. Of great value as well for feeding hogs and poultry; for the dairy farmer the most profitable crop to raise.

This class of beets grows well on almost any kind of soil. But large yields can only be expected from good soil well tilled. Plow deep. Sow from middle of April till first of June in drills two to three feet apart. When four or five inches high thin to twelve inches in row. Dig after first frost. We have selected the following varieties as being adapted to the needs of our customers. **Write for prices on larger amounts.**

Sow ten pounds per acre during early spring two feet apart between rows; thin out to eight inches in rows.

DANISH SLUDSTRUP.—Sludstrup is considered the best of all mangels, having been awarded first-class certificate by the Danish government because it produced the largest tonnage per acre and contains the largest per cent of nutrient found in any sort. In color it is reddish yellow and a distinct type.

It is very hardy; grows well above ground and is easily pulled. Yields 100 tons per acre and more. Feeding value, \$5.00 per ton.

This wonderful beet is a native of Denmark, the result of 100 years' scientific beet culture; was first introduced in this country about five years ago. Our seed is grown by one of the oldest and largest growers in Denmark. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—Shape cylindrical, color deep rich yellow. Flesh yellow, circled with white. Unequalled for feeding stock. It is an enormous cropper. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.

MAMMOTH LONG RED.—A particularly fine stock mangel. The roots attain enormous size. Smooth and regular in shape. It grows well above the ground and is easily pulled. The best variety for deep rich soil. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.

GIANT ECKENDORF.—One of the most popular varieties of mangels grown in Germany, where root crops are grown on a very large scale. It has also proved very satisfactory in the United States wherever it has been tried. The roots are smooth, very heavy and cylindrical in shape, very much like the Tankard Mangels. The flesh is firm, crisp and solid, and of high feeding value. This variety is a phenomenal yielder and is easily harvested. The largest proportion growing above ground. Red or yellow. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00, postpaid.

GIANT HALF SUGAR MANGEL.—This variety of Stock Beet yields almost as much as any Mangel Beet but contains a very much larger per cent of sugar, consequently is one of the best feeding varieties. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.

SUGAR BEETS FOR SUGAR MAKING.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN.—This variety has proved to be a valuable sort not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of the country, where it has been thoroughly tested. It has rather long, slender root; is rich in sugar; grows deep in the ground; it is claimed to yield under average conditions about sixteen tons to acre, but 25 and more have been obtained of it; it contains 15 to 18 per cent sugar. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.



Field of Sludstrup producing 30 tons to acre.

CABBAGE EXTRA EARLY AND EARLY VARIETIES.

Culture.—Cabbage requires a rich, moist, heavy soil, and deep, frequent cultivation. For extra early use the seed may be sown in January or February very thinly and shallow in hotbeds. When the young plants have reached sufficient size gradually harden them off by admitting air freely. Transplant to the open ground as soon as the ground works well. Prepare the soil to a good depth, making it loose and fine. For late use sow the seed in fine soil during April or May, and not over one-fourth inch deep. The plants become weak and slender when sown thickly. When large enough set out in the open in rows three feet apart.



COPENHAGEN MARKET.—The earliest large, round-headed cabbage. A valuable new, early cabbage, producing round, hard heads very early in the season. As early as the Jersey Wakefield, but producing larger heads and larger crops than any other cabbage equally as early. It is the most popular early cabbage with market gardeners here. The heads average about 10 pounds in weight, are ball shaped, solid and firm, with small core, fine veins and of excellent quality. They remain in good condition for considerable length of time. The plants mature very evenly and the entire crop can be cut at one time, and the ground used for other crops. The plants are short-stemmed, producing heads almost on the ground. The light green leaves are medium in size, saucer-shaped, and are always tightly folded. The plants may therefore be set closer than most other early varieties. It is a

vigorous grower and yielder. Our stock of Copenhagen Market comes to us direct from the originator. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.



Copenhagen Market

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Ready for the market in about 70 days from sowing; one of the best extra-early cabbages grown. The plants are short-stemmed with few smooth and thick outer leaves. The heads are of medium size, hard, pointed and of very fine quality. A reliable, sure header; being very hardy it resists cold and will give good results even under unfavorable conditions. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

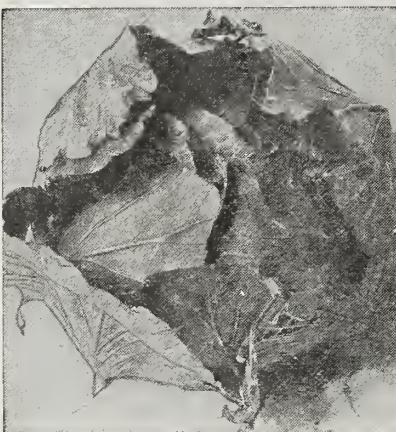
EARLY ETAMPES.—A few days later than Express. It forms a fine, hard, pointed head, of extra quality. It has a short stem and grows close to the ground, and by reason of having so few outer leaves the plants may be set close together. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS.—Sold also as Lightning, Race-Horse, etc. It is the earliest of all cabbages. Hard, pointed heads of good size; not quite as large as Jersey Wakefield and not as sure heading. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN.—This very early cabbage has won the favor of all early kraut makers, as it produces nice heads, and having but few outside leaves and allowing close planting, it often yields a great deal more per acre than any mid-season cabbages; it yields twice as much as Jersey Wakefield and its crop is often equal to the Danish Ballhead. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

ALL-HEAD EARLY.—It is among the earliest of the large cabbages. It is fully one-third larger than the early summer. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color as well as in shape and size. It is very tender and of fine quality. If a farmer will plant but one kind of Cabbage, this is the one to use. Can be planted in Spring and Summer, and keeps splendidly over Winter. Practically every plant will produce a fine hard head, measuring from 10 to 14 inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT.—A well-known and very popular early variety. In season a little later than Wakefield. Heads large, decidedly conical; leaves bright glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sure heading variety, valuable not only for early but also for winter cabbage. It is extensively used for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.



All-Head

CABBAGE

Intermediate and Late Varieties



Burgess' Large Late Flat Dutch

LATE LARGE DRUMHEAD.—This is also a very large fall and winter variety, much used for main crop. Very large, compact heads, flat on top but deep, of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

SUREHEAD.—This sort produces large, round, flattened heads, which are of uniform size, very hard and of fine texture, and weigh from ten to fifteen pounds each. It is a good keeper and shipper. One of the most reliable late sorts and certain to head, even in unfavorable seasons. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

HOLLANDER OR DANISH BALLHEAD.—The best cabbage to store during winter and is in large demand everywhere at profitable prices during the spring months. Our stock is the very best type. This variety originated in Denmark and is grown and selected for more than fifty years by Danish gardeners. Heads are hard, round, of good marketable size, fine grained and a long keeper. The weight of a head trimmed and ready for market is at least one-fourth more than that of any other variety of equal size. Our strain is the finest in the market; stem about 5 inches high, large, uniformly typical heads. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

DANISH ROUND HEAD SHORT STEM.—An earlier, large heading and shorter-stemmed type of the famous Hollander. One of the grandest of all cabbages and largely grown in our state for shipping. It never fails to produce a big crop of solid, heavy heads, which are beautifully white when trimmed and are unsurpassed in eating and keeping qualities. Danish Round Head is superior to the old Hollander; it is of more robust growth, therefore better able to resist blight; it also has less outer foliage and can therefore be set closer together and yield more per acre. We can also supply the following sorts: Charleston Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch, Early York, Extra Early Etampes, Drumhead Brunswick. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK.—This is the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. Heads deep red to center, and will frequently average 12 inches in diameter. A sure cropper and every way a first class sort. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.25, postpaid.



Chinese or Celery Cabbage

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY.—Heads large, almost round; a sure header. These cabbages have crimped leaves and are more tender, of milder and sweeter flavor than the smooth-leaved varieties; their flavor will improve after being frosted. They are equal in quality to Cauliflower and make a good substitute for it where this vegetable cannot be grown. They should be in every private garden, and when once used they will always be planted. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

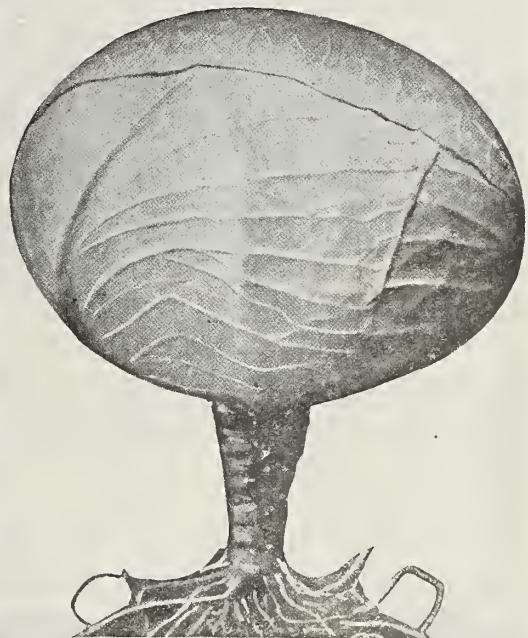
CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE.—A new, most delicious vegetable for your table and a most profitable crop to grow for market. Many carloads of it are grown every year in Florida, California and other states and shipped to eastern markets. It is offered now in the markets of all large cities and has proved a source of great profit to the grower, yielding three times as much as any other early cabbage and selling at 10 to 15 cents per pound when other cabbages bring only \$12.00 per ton. Yields in Florida are reported to have been about 30 tons per acre. The Chinese or Celery Cabbage when young has light green, crimped leaves; when maturing it forms heads like Cos Lettuce, which are about 15 inches high, having a diameter of 6 to 8 inches, weigh often 4 lbs., are as firm and solid as cabbage; their heart blanches to a crystalline white. The leaf is tender and has a distinctive, delicate and very pleasant flavor. It is served on the table like Lettuce with French dressing; or if cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing it makes a splendid cold slaw. It can also be cooked like Cabbage, but is without the strong cabbage flavor and tastes more like Cauliflower. Our seed is of the best variety, which matures quickly and produces large, solid and compact heads. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

EARLY SUMMER.—An excellent second early cabbage; heads of medium size, round, somewhat flattened, solid and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

SUCCESSION.—A very popular second early sort, ten days later than Early Summer but larger. Heads deep, very firm and of excellent quality. A splendid keeper. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

ALL SEASONS.—Medium early, large and hard heading. A good summer or winter sort. One of the most desirable of the second early varieties. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

BURGESS' LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—As a variety for winter market it has no superior; it is also the largest cabbage grown, a sure head and a long keeper. Heads large, bluish-green, solid, deep, round and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish-brown after being touched with frost. They open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. With good cultivation on moist rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up, hard and fine, producing heads of enormous size, which often weigh 50 to 60 pounds each. Having but few outer leaves, it can be planted closer together than most sorts and will then produce a larger crop per acre than any other kind. This is the finest late cabbage known, the best for kraut, for the market, for shipping, and for the home garden it has no superior. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.25, postpaid.



Danish Round Head Short Stem

Heads large, almost round; a sure header. These cabbages have crimped leaves and are more tender, of milder and sweeter flavor than the smooth-leaved varieties; their flavor will improve after being frosted. They are equal in quality to Cauliflower and make a good substitute for it where this vegetable cannot be grown. They should be in every private garden, and when once used they will always be planted. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

Heads large, almost round; a sure header. These cabbages have crimped leaves and are more tender, of milder and sweeter flavor than the smooth-leaved varieties; their flavor will improve after being frosted. They are equal in quality to Cauliflower and make a good substitute for it where this vegetable cannot be grown. They should be in every private garden, and when once used they will always be planted. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.



Ox Heart or Guerande

CHANTEMAY.—This is one of the best early carrots in existence, one which market gardeners should plant for their main early crop; it matures between Ox Heart and Danvers. The carrots grow about 6 inches long, are stump-rooted, very smooth, deep red, fine grained, sweet, sugary, and not apt to crack open while growing. An excellent table sort and a heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid—1 lb., 95c.

DANVERS HALF-LONG.—Adapted to all soils and enormously productive, yielding more than any other table carrot, and often more than the large field carrots. Roots 6 to 8 inches long, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. The flesh is very tender and sweet; it is a valuable carrot for both table use and for stock. We have an extra fine strain of this favorite sort, which is of very fine bright deep orange color, and exceptionally uniform in shape, size and color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid—1 lb., 95c.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—Very handsome, straight, smooth roots of bright red color, frequently 12 inches long and 3 inches in diameter at the neck and tapering regularly to a point. Does best in light, well dug soil. A splendid carrot for the table and also for field culture, combining great productiveness with the fine regular shape and tender sweet flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid—1 lb., 95c.

Stock Carrots.

LARGE WHITE BELGIUM.—Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white under, green above ground with small top, about 6 inches long. Flesh rather coarse and is raised exclusively for stock and is very easily gathered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c, postpaid. Not prepaid—1 lb., 80c.

EARLY CHAMPION.—The stock carrot for the farmer and stock raiser, and once used, nothing will take its place. It is the heaviest cropping variety grown, yielding in suitable ground from 25 to 50 tons per acre. The flesh is white, crisp, solid and very sweet in flavor. The roots are smooth, seven to nine inches long, very broad at the shoulder and taper regularly to the point; they are easily harvested. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c, postpaid. Not prepaid—1 lb., 80c.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN.—Quite similar to White Belgian except in color. Roots 20 inches long, broad and pointed; light orange below the surface, green above. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c, postpaid. Not prepaid—1 lb., 80c.

Every farmer should plant an acre or two of Carrots, as they make excellent feed and are well liked by all stock. Their nutritive value is a very high one and they seem also to be a sort of tonic, keeping the stock in good condition. Horses are especially fond of them, and in many large stables in the cities carrots are fed once

For early crop sow in spring as soon as the ground is in working order. For late crop sow until middle of June. Sow half an inch deep in rows fifteen inches apart and thin to three or more inches in row; one ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill, four pounds to the acre.

EARLIEST FRENCH FORCING.—The earliest variety in cultivation and best for the table. Tops small, finely divided. The reddish orange-colored roots are nearly round and when fully matured they are about two inches in diameter; they should be used before they are full grown, when they are tender and delicious. Much used for forcing and pulled when they have only 4 or 5 leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid—1 lb., \$1.40.

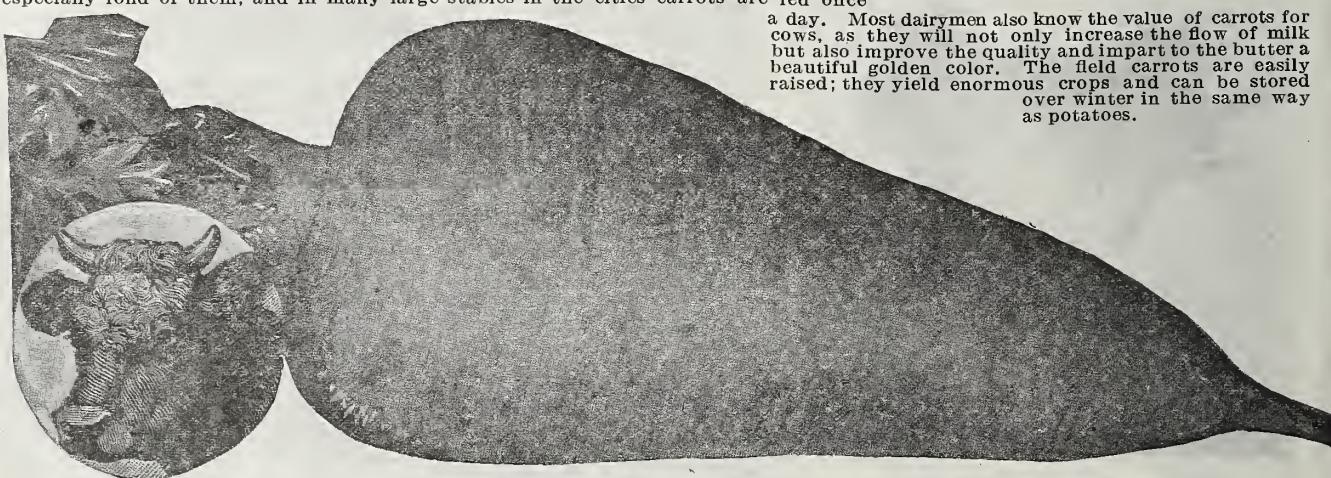
EARLY SCARLET HORN.—A favorite for early crop; a little later than French Forcing. Color deep, beautiful orange; has a short, stump-shaped root about 3 inches long, large at top. Tender and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.15, postpaid. Not prepaid—1 lb., \$1.10.

OX HEART OR GUERANDE.—A magnificent carrot, by many considered the best of all. The roots are comparatively short, about 5 inches long, but thick and often weighing a pound apiece; they terminate abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. About ten days earlier than Danvers. This is a desirable variety for soil so hard and stiff that longer-growing sorts would not thrive in it. A splendid variety for the home garden and for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid—1 lb., 95c.



Chantenay

a day. Most dairymen also know the value of carrots for cows, as they will not only increase the flow of milk but also improve the quality and impart to the butter a beautiful golden color. The field carrots are easily raised; they yield enormous crops and can be stored over winter in the same way as potatoes.



Early Champion

CAULIFLOWER

EXTRA EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL.—The earliest to mature, the surest to head, the most profitable to grow.

Whether for forcing or open ground planted early or late, it is the best, surest header of all. It is particularly desirable for forcing under glass. Every plant producing a superb head; more fine marketable heads are grown per acre than of any other cauliflower. The plants are short and stocky, the leaves long, narrow, growing erect and closely about the heads. Its close growing, compact habit, enable the planter to grow one-third more on the same space of ground than can be done with most other sorts. The heads are of large size, 10 inches and more in diameter, solid, deep, nearly globe shaped, very heavy, compact and of a beautiful snow-white color. They are also of exquisite quality. Be sure to plant our Early Danish Snowball and you need not fear the outcome of the crop. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.00; 1 lb., \$25.00.



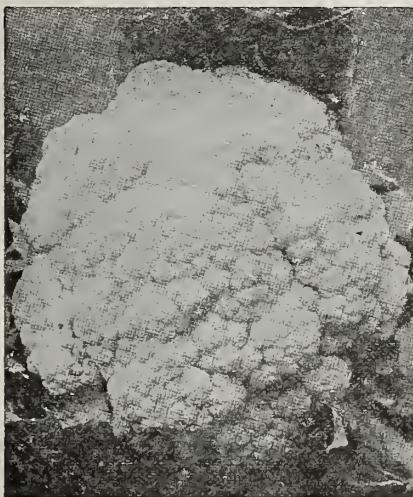
Extra Early Danish Snowball

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—This fine old and reliable variety is still a great favorite with market gardeners throughout the country; very early, close growing, of compact habit; is well adapted for forcing under glass during winter and spring. The heads are large. For early or late planting, for the family or the market garden, this variety can be depended upon for excellent results. Is but a few days later than our Danish Snowball and is not quite so large. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.50; 1 lb., \$20.00, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.—An extra early variety, useful for spring planting. Heads medium size with narrow and straight leaves; they are snow white and of fine quality. Dwarf habit. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$10.00, postpaid.

DRY WEATHER OR DANISH GIANT.—A variety of dwarf but vigorous growth; it produces stone-hard and snow-white heads which are larger but a little later than Snowball. The foliage is very heavy, fully protecting the heads, which are less liable to blight in hot weather than other sorts. The heads are crisp, tender and of the finest quality; they keep in condition for use for a long time. As indicated by the name, it is especially and peculiarly adapted to dry, hot locations, being a sure header there when other sorts fail; but it will also do as well as any other sort in moist or wet seasons. Dry weather cauliflower should not be used for forcing, but on the open ground, if thoroughly cultivated and well enriched, it is the Cauliflower that gives the highest yield. It is exceedingly hardy, easy to grow and perhaps the best sort for the inexperienced grower, as it will head under conditions in which most other sorts would fail. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.00; 1 lb., \$25.00, postpaid.

DANISH AUTUMN GIANT.—A distinct and valuable late variety with long stems and dark green leaves. The heads are very large, white, firm, and being well protected by foliage, remain for a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season to insure their development. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.00; 1 lb., \$25.00, postpaid.



Danish Giant or Dry Weather

Culture of Cauliflower.—For early use seed should be sown $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hotbed or in boxes in the house about six weeks before the plants are needed for planting out. If, when the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted, spacing them three inches apart, better and more hardy plants will be obtained. As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows two feet apart each way. Cultivate occasionally to keep out the weeds and preserve the moisture in the soil until the plants shade the ground. For late use sow in beds about May 10 and when the plants are large enough remove to the garden, setting them to two and a half feet each way. Cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are set in the field, and be continued as long as it is possible to get through them with a horse cultivator without doing injury to the plants. As soon as the heads begin to form tie the leaves together over the head to keep out the light. By this process nice white heads are obtained. One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants. Our Snowball, Dwarf Erfurt and Autumn Giant Cauliflower are selected Danish grown seed (our own importation), and experienced market gardeners will have no other except Danish selected seed.

CELERY

Culture.—For early celery sow in February or March, in hotbeds, in drills four to six inches apart and cover about one-fourth inch deep. When fairly out of seed leaf transplant to another bed, thin out to two or three inches in the rows, and leave growing until needed to plant outside. In April plant the field in rows eighteen to twenty inches apart, and set six inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants, but do not let any earth get into the heart. The soil should be very rich and the plants should be earthed up several times during their growth. Celery needs more water than any other garden crop, and is liable to get soft if not watered sufficiently.

For winter use sow the seed in the latter part of April, or beginning of May, in beds, and transplant in the fields in July. If the roots are to be dug up and put in trenches to bleach allow two feet between the rows, or if they are to bleach in the same place where grown, allow four feet. When cold weather sets in dig a trench in a high, well-drained place one foot wide and of a depth of a few inches less than the height of the celery. Set your plants closely in it and cover gradually with straw or hay and earth as the weather gets colder. The top of the trench should be sloping so as to allow the water to run off. One ounce of seed produces 2,500 plants, and it takes about 42,000 plants to set one acre if the rows are two feet apart.



Easy Blanching

EASY BLANCHING.—The most valuable celery and the one most extensively grown by progressive celery growers. It has become in only a few years the most popular variety in this country. Its remarkable combination of easy blanching and long-keeping qualities—not found in any other variety—make it at once the most valuable of all Celeries for those who grow for market as well as for all private gardeners, both for an early crop and for winter use. The plants are of strong and stocky growth with green foliage, showing a tinge of yellow in the inner leaves. The stalks are very large, heavy, thick and solid with shallow ribs and with extra large and firm hearts. Easy Blanching is of most attractive appearance it blanches to a rich golden-yellow color, so desirable and necessary long before it is possible to put it on other green celeries, and the quality is superb, tender and brittle, with an excellent nut-like, aromatic flavor. It grows well on muck and upland soil and keeps better in the trench than any other celery. Easy Blanching has displaced Golden Self-Blanching wherever it became known, as it is less liable to blight and is far superior to it in eating and keeping qualities. It is a trifle taller, fully as stout and ready for the market about two weeks later than Golden Self-Blanching, but when bleached and ready for sale it can hardly be distinguished from that variety. Our seed is the finest strain obtainable, produced from perfect specimen plants only. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50, postpaid.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—This is a beautiful plant of close habit, compact growth, and has straight and vigorous stalks. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp and brittle. Its delicate flavor is unsurpassed by no other variety, and moreover it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. French and American grown seed.

American Grown Seed.—The plants of this strain grow faster and are more robust than those of the French strain. We have extra fine stock and have heard no complaints about our seed being mixed with green and producing hollow-stalked plants like most other California grown seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

French Grown Seed.—Originator's strain the best in the market; critical growers will find this strain unsurpassed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75; lb., \$10.00, postpaid.

WHITE PLUME.—The earliest celery. Leaves pale green with tips almost white. As the plant matures, the inner stems and leaves turn white, and require but a short time to be earthed up before it is in condition for use. Can be bleached with boards. Ribs broad, plant tall. Our stock produces a beautiful type of very showy plants; it is free from green sorts and will give excellent satisfaction. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

GIANT PASCAL.—This is a green-leaved variety. It blanches very quickly after earthing up and is a beautiful yellowish-white color, very solid and crisp, and of sweet flavor which is not equaled by any other variety. The stalks grow broad and thick, are very brittle and require careful handling. Under high cultivation this variety will give best satisfaction. One of the leading varieties grown by market gardeners for winter keeping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

WINTER QUEEN.—A very fine variety for winter storage. Robust, stocky growth, requiring but little labor in blanching. The heart stalks are heavy, broad and solid, but crisp and tender, blanching to a rich, tender, creamy-white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY OR CELERIAC.—Grown for the roots, which are large, turnip-shaped; tops very small. Although the consumption is limited due to the fact that its eating qualities are so little known, for a salad it excels all other varieties of celery, having a fine flavor. It can also be stewed or used for a flavoring. It may be stored like beets and will keep all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

CELERY PLANTS.—Early and late. See page 32.

Write for prices on larger quantities.



Giant Pascal

CUCUMBERS

Culture.—For early, sow seed in hotbed in small pots and plant out when danger of frost is over. They can be marketed with a gain of three or four weeks over those sown in the open ground. For general crops drop in hills four to six feet apart as soon as the weather is warm, ten to twelve seeds in a hill; cover half an inch deep and pat it down with the hoe. Hoe often, and when out of danger of insects thin out to three or four plants to a hill. Middle of June to July is the right time to sow for pickles. Pick fruit as soon as big enough to use, or the productiveness will be injured. One ounce will plant about fifty hills and two pounds one acre.

Boston Pickling Cucumbers



EARLY GREEN CLUSTER.—A very popular early cucumber, producing its fruit in small clusters near the root of the plant. Average length is about 5 inches, skin prickly, flesh white, tender and well flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

CHICAGO OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING.—Very popular with Chicago market gardeners. Medium sized, dark green fruits. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

EARLIEST OF ALL.—This is the earliest good sized cucumber grown. It is of the White Spine type; the fruits are about 7 inches long, straight, cylindrical and of dark green color and very uniform in shape and size. It has proven a great money maker for the market gardener of the south and is much planted there for early shipments north. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

EARLY WHITE SPINE.—Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit uniformly straight and handsome dark green with a few white spines, about 7 to 8 inches long. Ready for pickling in about 45 days and for slicing in about 50 days from sowing. Flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Used extensively for forcing under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

EARLY FORTUNE.—Extremely Early. A True Evergreen. The Biggest Yielder Of All. The Best To Grow For Market and for Shipping. The Ideal For The Home Garden. A very early White Spine Cucumber; fruits large, usually 8 to 10 inches in length, nearly cylindrical in form, slightly pointed at the ends, very smooth, straight and of intensely rich dark green color, very uniform in shape, size, color, always retaining their beautiful color until fully ripe, and presenting the finest appearance on the market; the flesh is white, fine grained, solid and of excellent flavor. The vines are robust, free of disease, setting on fruit quite early and bearing continuously until frost. They produce the largest crop of any known variety and often more than \$1,000.00 per acre have been obtained by southern growers for these beautiful cucumbers. It is one of the finest cucumbers for slicing and one of the best for small pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

EVERBEARING.—This variety is of small size; very early, enormously productive and valuable as a green pickle. Its peculiar merit, however, is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost. They are enormously productive, yielding many hundreds of bushels per acre. They exhibit at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth but invariably of perfect form, even when quite small. The average size is 4 to 5 inches in length, the color dark green. A very desirable variety for small bottle dill pickles and also for slicing, being of fine flavor, crisp and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

EARLY FRAME.—Popular both for table and pickling purposes. Growth vigorous; vines very productive; fruit medium size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

BOSTON PICKLING.—The fruit, abundantly borne, averages four to five inches in length and is of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

EXTRA LONG OR EVERGREEN.—Later and of larger size than Early Fortune, growing about 10 to 12 inches long. A popular variety in some markets. Fruits are very regular in size and form, straight, smooth; of a very dark green color. The vines are of vigorous and healthy growth. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

KLONDIKE.—It ripens in 50 to 55 days. It is one of the very best cucumbers for outdoors, being superior to others in hardness and yielding large crops under most unfavorable conditions. It also differs from most other cucumbers in its beautiful, fine dark green color; only Early Fortune and Davis Perfect resemble it in that respect. Fruit 8 inches long, very symmetrical and square ended; flesh is white, crisp and of excellent flavor. Very popular with gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

DAVIS PERFECT.—The most productive and the most perfect and handsome in form and color of the long White Spine sorts. There is always a ready sale for these beautiful, slender, dark green fruits, which measure from 12 to 16 inches in length and always retain their color until fully matured; and this color, the handsomest of all cucumbers, is alike on field and hothouse-grown stock. About a week or ten days later than Early Fortune. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—This is unquestionably the most popular cucumber for general use. When matured is ten to fifteen inches long. Flesh is very solid, crisp and of delicate flavor. The skin is dark green and retains its color for a remarkably long time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

JAPANESE CLIMBING.—While all cucumbers are running vines this variety is much more so than others. It climbs quickly on poles or trellises and is entirely distinct. It fruits very early and continues abundantly during the season. The quality is splendid and well adapted for pickling and salads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

LEMON CUCUMBER.—This dainty little cucumber resembles a lemon, both in form and color, having a distinctive flavor, superior to and not found in any other cucumber. The crispness, tenderness and sweetness are all that could be desired. It has a thin skin, and can be eaten without fear of the harmful results that some experience from eating cucumbers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

OTHER VARIETIES

PRICES POSTPAID

Early Russian—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15.

Arlington White Spine—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Cool and Crisp—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Fordhook Famous—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Giant Pera—Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Your Barley the Best I Ever Saw.

Garfield County, Colorado.

Permit me to compliment you on the excellent quality of Bald Barley you shipped me recently. It is the finest and purest I have ever seen.

(Signed)

CARL NORGREN.

Davis' Perfect Cucumbers

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES



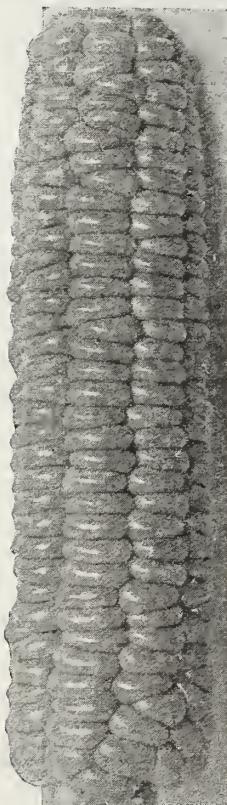
SWEET CORN



New Silver Beauty Sweet Corn

NEW SILVER BEAUTY.—The grandest, sweetest and largest extra-early sweet corn that has been introduced up to this time. When soil and weather conditions have been just right for planting, germination and growth, this splendid Sweet Corn, Silver Beauty, will be ready for market in about sixty days from sowing, as early as the small-eared varieties, while its ears are almost twice as large, averaging 10 inches in length. These ears are 12 or more rowed and are well filled with pure white, luscious, sweet and tender grains. It is a corn grown and bred to perfection. Its beautiful, silvery white rows of big, deep grains make it sell on sight. Its earliness and quality bring

highest prices. Another feature which makes this corn of special value for this part of the country is that its husk is very heavy and is extending from the ear protecting it from worms. Grow it this year and have the best and largest early sweet corn on the market. It is without doubt the most profitable variety to grow for the market and a boon to the grower. Most valuable also for the home garden. In planting this very early, while the soil is still real moist, cover only lightly. It will come through quicker and push right ahead. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.



Golden Bantam

PEEP-O-DAY.—The earliest of all true sweet corns. One of the best varieties for the North and for high altitudes. Stalks dwarf, about 3½ feet high, each producing 2 to 3 ears, which are mostly 10-rowed and about 6 inches long. The kernels are smaller than those of Early Cory, are pure white and deliciously sweet. This corn being small should be planted just far enough apart to admit cultivation. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY.—One of the largest and best extra early sweet corns. The stalks are no longer than those of the White Cob Cory, but each stalk furnishes two or more large, fine shaped ears, which are fit for use as early as those of any other sort. The ears are twelve-rowed, very symmetrical and handsome with no opening between rows at the base. The grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort. Pkt., 10c, lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

GOLDEN BANTAM.—A deservedly popular corn of extreme hardiness, on account of which it can be planted earlier than other varieties. It is a few days later than Silver Beauty. Golden Bantam has a distinct taste, and many people preferring it to all other varieties are planting it at intervals to obtain a continuous supply during the season, in our locality it can be sown as late as the middle of July and will furnish corn before frost. The stalks grow from 3½ to 4 feet in height and produce 2 and more good ears, which are 6 to 7 inches long, 8-rowed and of a bright golden yellow color when ready for the table. It has to be tasted to be appreciated. It is the most luscious, sugary corn grown. Market gardeners find Golden Bantam a well paying crop throughout the season. Our seed stock is home grown, has been carefully selected and is the best obtainable. Pkt., 10c, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

EARLY MINNESOTA.—This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties and is much esteemed, not only because it matures so early, but for its excellent qualities as well. Ears about 8 inches long, 8-rowed. Stalks 6 feet high, bearing mostly 2 ears each. Pkt., 10c, lb., 30c, 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

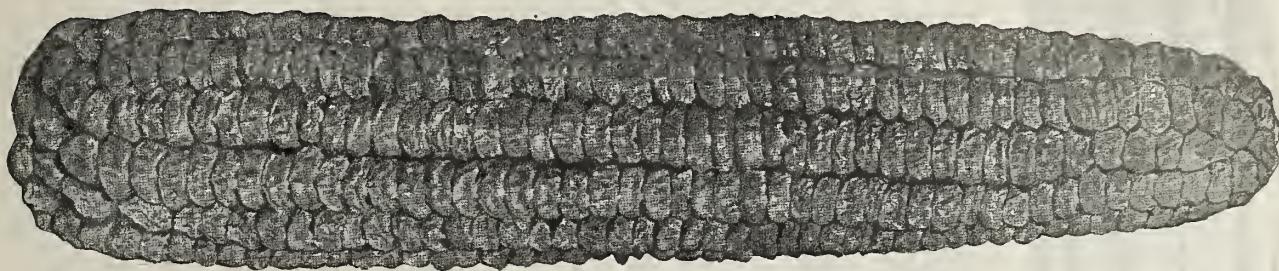
EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Not a sugar corn, but because of its hardiness this corn is largely used as table corn for extra early planting, especially in the South. The stalks are about four feet high, with small tassel, very few leaves and without suckers. The ears are short, very full, twelve or fourteen-rowed, often nearly as thick as they are long and are well covered with coarse husks. The kernels are white and smooth and when ready for the table are tender, milky and sweet flavored. This corn, not growing very tall, can be grown closer together than most sorts. Especially recommended for high altitudes and localities demanding a very early, hardy variety. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, 10 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger lots.



Mammoth White Cory

SWEET CORN—Continued



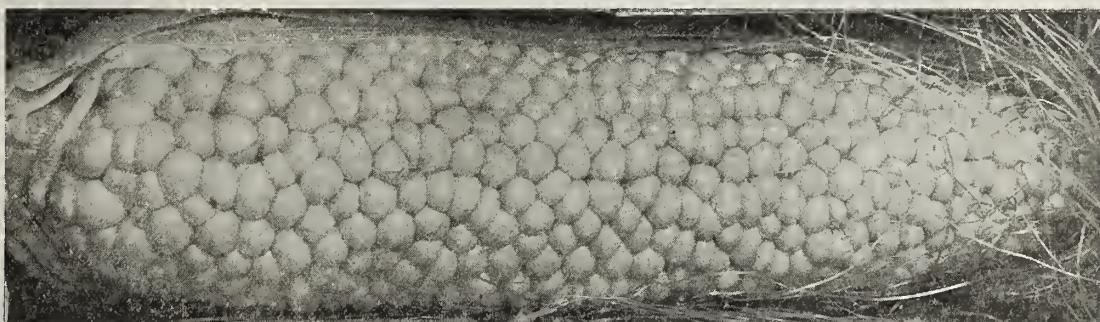
Bantam Evergreen

BANTAM EVERGREEN.—A cross between Evergreen and Golden Bantam, combining the deliciously sweet flavor of the first named and the evergreen habit of the other parent variety. It is ready for the table about five days after Golden Bantam, but the ears are much longer, just the right size for eating off the cob. Stalks 6 to 7 feet high, bearing two or more ears, covered with 12 to 14 rows of deep, sugary grains of bright golden yellow color. One of the most desirable corns for the family garden, and particularly well adapted for market gardeners having a discriminating trade. This corn is pronounced by all who tried it the sweetest corn ever eaten. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—This variety has a small, white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, white grains which are very tender and lusciously sweet. The ears are seven to nine inches long. The stalks are from six and one-half to seven feet high. It is well adapted for canning as well as the home garden and market, and many consider it as the best of the late varieties. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

EARLY EVERGREEN.—The ears of this fine corn are eight inches long, being mostly fourteen to eighteen rows; stalks 6 1/2 to 7 feet high, a magnificent kind for market gardeners and for main crop in the home garden. It ripens ten or twelve days in advance of Stowell's Evergreen and remains green a long time. This variety ought to take the place of Stowell's on high altitudes or in localities where the season is short; the ears are only slightly smaller than Stowell's, but it has all the good qualities of this older sort. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is a very productive sort. The ears are from 8 to 9 inches long, 16 to 18-rowed; grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remain for a long time in an edible condition. Our strain is noted for its uniform deep grain, small cob and high quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.



Country Gentleman

Pop Corn

Our pop corn seed is from extra selected stock, grown in the Grand Valley, and will produce the very best of ears for popping.

Pop corn should be found in every garden, especially if there are children to enjoy it during the long winter evenings which bring young people together for social amusement. When well popped, pop corn becomes twenty times its natural size; thus a quart and a half will make nearly a bushel of popped corn. Pop corn is a great money-making crop. It always brings a very much higher price, either shelled or on the ear, than any other corn, and usually a ready market is easily found for any quantity, while in the event of an inactive market, it can always be fed and a farmer cannot raise better feed. Pop corn yields fully as much good fodder per acre as the best field corn. It matures early and can be fed with profit to pigs, calves and young stock generally, especially during the fall or early winter. It yields in shelled corn nearly if not quite as much as some of the varieties of field corn. Hundreds of carloads of pop corn are annually sold for popping purposes, the consumption having greatly increased since the advent of "Crackerjack" and other like confections.

WHITE RICE.—The old standard. A very handsome variety. Kernels long, pointed and resembling rice. Color white; very prolific, 4 to 5 stalks growing from each kernel. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25, postpaid.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—The stalks grow six feet high and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of one inch. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25, postpaid.

BABY GOLDEN.—This is a new strain of bright, golden yellow rice corn, dwarf habit but enormous yielder. The best popper and most delicious corn you ever tasted. Ears four to six inches long; produces four and five ears to stalk. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

JAPANESE HULLESS.—Also known as Australian Hulless, Tom Thumb, etc. This is a dwarf-growing corn, a heavy yielder of attractive ears, peculiar in form, being nearly as thick as long. The kernels are similar to the best strains of White Rice, only longer and slimmer and pearly white in color. Its crowning merit lies in its popping quality, fine flavor and absence of hull or shell. Most tender and delicious flavor when popped. It is grown extensively for market and commands the highest price and most ready sale. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.



Japanese Hulless

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGER LOTS

ASPARAGUS

Sow the seed early in the spring in rows one foot apart; thin out to three or four inches; cultivate as for other crops. The 1-year-old plants should be set the following spring in good, rich, sandy soil, plowed very deep. Work plenty of well rotted manure into the soil. Set plants from four to six inches below the surface, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart each way. Ounce of seed will produce about 300 plants.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—A mammoth sort, frequently sending up fifteen to twenty sprouts from one to one and a half inches in diameter from a single plant. Color deep green; quality good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

PALMETTO.—This variety is earlier than others, a better yielder, more even and regular in growth, and is fast becoming the favorite sort everywhere; deep green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.—A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing very large white shoots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

For Asparagus Roots see page 32.

COLLARDS

GEORGIA SOUTHERN OR CREOLE.—This is a variety of cabbage extensively used in the South; it furnishes an abundance of food for both man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head or mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves their quality. Sow seed as for cabbage in spring or fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



Witloof Chickory

The seed should be planted in a hotbed or box in the house, care being taken that the plants have an even, continuous heat. They do not respond to a setback very readily. Transplant only vigorous plants when the weather is warm.

NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS.—Our selected strain of this popular sort has no superior among its kind. It is the most beautiful as well as edible of the many varieties of eggplant. Plants ripen from 4 to 6 fruits which are very large, pear-shaped, with smooth, deep, purple skin, and nearly white flesh. A well grown specimen never fails to take the premium at the fair. It is absolutely spineless. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.50.

BLACK BEAUTY.—The fruits are rich, dark purple, large and symmetrical, maturing a little earlier than our New York Improved, but usually not quite as large. A very desirable sort for the market, as the fruits hold their color a long time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.50.

For Plants see page 32.

GARLIC

The Garlic is the most pungent in taste and has the strongest odor of all the Onion family. It is largely used in the South, where it is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring. We frequently receive orders for Garlic seed, but can supply the bulbs only. Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

ENDIVE

Endive is one of the most refreshing salads for fall and winter use. Sow for an early supply in April; for fall or winter use sow in June and July. When the plant has attained its full size gather up the leaves and tie them by their tips in a conical form. This excludes the light and air from the inner leaves which in the course of from three to six weeks become blanched. Recommended to persons suffering from indigestion.

GREEN CURLED.—The hardiest variety. Leaves dark green, which readily blanch white; not only most useful as a salad, but much used for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

BATAVIAN.—Large solid heads of broad, thick leaves which blanch fine white and are crisp and tender; unsurpassed for salads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

BRUSSEL'S SPROUTS

One of the best vegetables for winter use, producing from the axils of the leaves an abundance of sprouts resembling small cabbages.

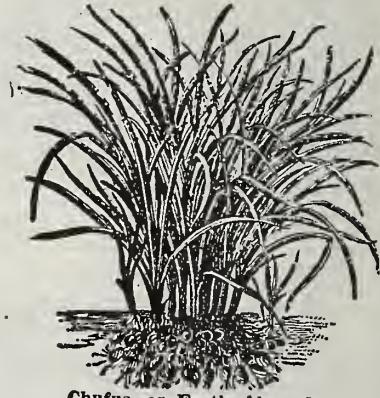
DWARF IMPROVED.—A variety producing compact sprouts of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

CRESS

GARDEN CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS.

Used for garnishing, but mostly for salad; often used with lettuce to which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CRESS, TRUE WATER.—It is quite distinct from the common and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00, postpaid.



Chufus, or Earth Almond.

CORN SALAD

BROAD LEAVED.—Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow thickly in drills in rich soil, cover slightly first of autumn and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather; or sow in a cold frame, covered in winter, as may be convenient. Thus it is accessible, even when deep snow prevails. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

CHUFAS OR EARTH ALMOND

In sweetness and flavor very much resembles a cocoanut or almond and greatly liked by all children. Vary in size from a large pea to a hazelnut. The nuts grow under and very near the surface of the ground, easily reached and relished by pigs and poultry. As soon as the crop is grown, turn these animals into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding. Pull up a few plants by the roots and leave them on the ground, and when either hogs or chickens get a taste of them they will go over the whole field in search for them. Very prolific, nutritious and fattening. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

WITLOOF CHICKORY OR FRENCH ENDIVE

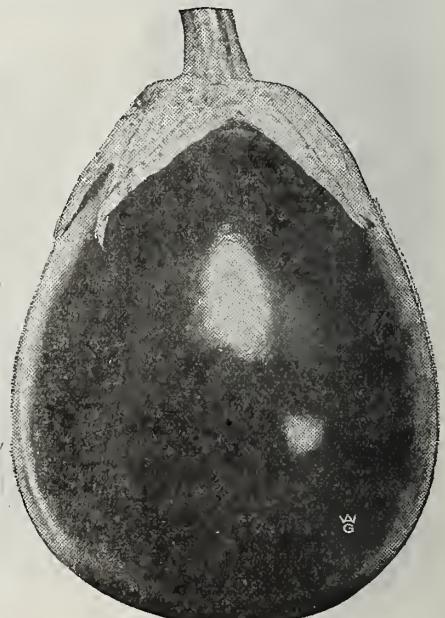
The choicest of all winter salads, furnishing a delightful salad when other fresh vegetables are not available.

The seed is sown in May or June in the open ground in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, and the plants thinned out to 3 inches apart. The plants form long parsnip-shaped roots and these should be lifted in fall, the top foliage cut off $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the neck and the lower ends shortened, making the roots about 8 inches long; then they are stored in soil in a cool place until wanted for growing on.

Witloof may be grown indoors in a cellar or shed where the temperature is about 60 degrees. Use a plant or box at least 18 inches deep; fill about 10 inches high with loose soil mixed, if possible, with some leaf

mould; set the roots in upright bunches, 2 inches apart, each way and so that the crown is just covered. Fill up the box with light soil or sand. Keep the bed dark by covering with an old carpet or boards, and water if necessary; the soil should be kept fairly moist, but never soggy.

The blanched heads are the edible portion of the plant and they are ready to use as soon as they show above the sand, which will be in 2 or 3 weeks. When lifting cut whole head with small portion of the roots attached to it to hold the leaves together. They are generally eaten raw with French dressing and are the tenderest and most delicately flavored of all salads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.



Black Beauty Eggplant

BORECOLE, OR KALE

Kale may be grown in almost any soil, but the richer it is the more abundant the product. Sow from the middle of April to the beginning of May in prepared beds. Transplant in June and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. Kale is very hardy and is improved by frost. Stands the winter here without protection. One ounce to 2,000 plants. **TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.**—This is one of the most popular varieties. Two feet high, with an abundance of green, curled and crinkled leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. **DWARF GREEN MOSS CURLED.**—Spreading, low growing, with bright green leaves; curly like parsley, tender, of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

KOHL-RABI

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—This vegetable, the popularity of which is rapidly increasing, combines the virtues of the turnip and cabbage, but surpasses both in flavor. Use when young and tender. Sow in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to ten inches in the row. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

LEEK

A species of onion which does not form a bulb, but is used for its mild, delicious root, stem or neck. It is planted in rows and the young plants thinned to about four inches. When well grown, hill up with earth to get a long white stem. Leek is a vegetable of unusual merit.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG.—Strong growing, broad-leaved, hardy and productive. Extensively grown for the market and in the home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

MUSTARD

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach; they have a pleasant and pungent flavor. Sow early in spring in drills 18 inches apart.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED.—The large leaves, which often measure fourteen inches, are ready for use in about six weeks after sowing. Plant will continue until frosty weather. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

WHITE ENGLISH.—Leaves small and smooth; when young are mild and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

BROWN OR BLACK.—The common small-seeded variety. More pungent than the white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

ELEPHANT'S EAR.—A new variety



Mustard Chinese



Perkins' Long Pod

MUSHROOM

The mushroom is a delicious edible fungus. The seed of the mushroom is a white fibrous substance produced in broken threads called spawn, which is developed and preserved in horse manure, pressed in the form of bricks. Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hotbeds, or sometimes in the open air, the great essential being a uniform degree of temperature and moisture. Our space is too limited here to give the necessary cultural directions, but we can furnish postpaid for 35c a book containing very complete directions for the culture of mushrooms.

PURE CULTURE MUSHROOM SPAWN.—By a newly discovered process of selection and grafting the spawn is scientifically propagated so that large, vigorous and finely flavored mushrooms are reproduced. The sort we offer is earlier, more productive and a marked improvement on any other spawn, either French or English. Per brick, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., 45c; 10 bricks, \$4.00, postpaid. Express collect, brick, 40c; 10 for \$3.75.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL OR POT HERBS

Herbs delight in rich mellow soil. Sow early in spring in shallow drills one foot apart. When up a few inches thin out to proper distance or transplant. They should be cut on a dry day, just before they come into full blossom, tied in bunches and hung up or spread thinly on floor where they can dry quickly.

ANISE.—(*Pimpinella Anisum*).—Seeds aromatic and carminative. Used for cordials, colic and nausea. Annual. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

BORAGE.—(*Borago officinalis*).—Used in salads; makes good bee pasture; annual. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

CARAWAY (*Carum Carvi*).—Leaves used in flavoring liquors, soups and for colic. Seeds used in confectionery, cakes, etc. Perennial; its seeds only the second year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CATNIP (*Neepeta Cataria*).—Has medicinal qualities. Perennial. Pkt., 10c.

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum Sativum*).—Seeds aromatic, used in confectionery. Annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

DILL (*Anethum Graveolens*).—Seeds used for flavoring, for making dill pickles, etc. Annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

FENNEL SWEET (*Foeniculum officinale*). Seeds aromatic; used in confectionery and also for various medicinal preparations. The young shoots are used in salads, soups, etc. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

HOREHOUND (*Marrubium Vulgare*).—Has medicinal qualities used in cough syrup, etc. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

LAVENDER (*Lavandula Spica*).—For oil and distilled water, or dried to perfume linen. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

MARJORAM (*Origanum Majoranum*).—Sweet, leaves and young shoots are used in seasoning. Annual. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

ROSEMARY (*Rosemarinus Officinalis*).—Leaves used for seasoning and for medicinal drinks; it produces sweats. Yields an oil which is valuable in neuralgia, rheumatism and lumbago. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.

SAGE (*Salvia Officinalis*).—Extensively used in seasoning; also used in medicine. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

MUSHROOMS



Sage

for flavoring, for making dill pickles, etc. Annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

FENNEL SWEET (*Foeniculum officinale*). Seeds aromatic; used in confectionery and also for various medicinal preparations. The young shoots are used in salads, soups, etc. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

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KOHL RABI.

with tremendously large, broad leaves of most appetizing pungency. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

OKRA

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, and when plants are four inches high thin out from ten to twelve inches. They should be well manured. The young, green seed pods of this plant are used in soups or stews. The young pods can also be dried for winter use. Ounce to one hundred hills.

DWARF WHITE.—Prolific, early, long podded and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

PERKINS' LONG POD.—Three feet high, early and productive. Deep green pods of best quality. Largely grown for market and home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

MUSHROOM

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL OR POT HERBS

The mushroom is a white fibrous substance produced in broken threads called spawn, which is developed and preserved in horse manure, pressed in the form of bricks. Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hotbeds, or sometimes in the open air, the great essential being a uniform degree of temperature and moisture. Our space is too limited here to give the necessary cultural directions, but we can furnish postpaid for 35c a book containing very complete directions for the culture of mushrooms.

PURE CULTURE MUSHROOM SPAWN.—By a newly discovered process of selection and grafting the spawn is scientifically propagated so that large, vigorous and finely flavored mushrooms are reproduced. The sort we offer is earlier, more productive and a marked improvement on any other spawn, either French or English. Per brick, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., 45c; 10 bricks, \$4.00, postpaid. Express collect, brick, 40c; 10 for \$3.75.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL OR POT HERBS

Herbs delight in rich mellow soil. Sow early in spring in shallow drills one foot apart. When up a few inches thin out to proper distance or transplant. They should be cut on a dry day, just before they come into full blossom, tied in bunches and hung up or spread thinly on floor where they can dry quickly.

ANISE.—(*Pimpinella Anisum*).—Seeds aromatic and carminative. Used for cordials, colic and nausea. Annual. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

BORAGE.—(*Borago officinalis*).—Used in salads; makes good bee pasture; annual. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

CARAWAY (*Carum Carvi*).—Leaves used in flavoring liquors, soups and for colic. Seeds used in confectionery, cakes, etc. Perennial; its seeds only the second year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CATNIP (*Neepeta Cataria*).—Has medicinal qualities. Perennial. Pkt., 10c.

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum Sativum*).—Seeds aromatic, used in confectionery. Annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

DILL (*Anethum Graveolens*).—Seeds used for flavoring, for making dill pickles, etc. Annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

FENNEL SWEET (*Foeniculum officinale*). Seeds aromatic; used in confectionery and also for various medicinal preparations. The young shoots are used in salads, soups, etc. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

HOREHOUND (*Marrubium Vulgare*).—Has medicinal qualities used in cough syrup, etc. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

LAVENDER (*Lavandula Spica*).—For oil and distilled water, or dried to perfume linen. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

MARJORAM (*Origanum Majoranum*).—Sweet, leaves and young shoots are used in seasoning. Annual. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

ROSEMARY (*Rosemarinus Officinalis*).—Leaves used for seasoning and for medicinal drinks; it produces sweats. Yields an oil which is valuable in neuralgia, rheumatism and lumbago. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.

SAGE (*Salvia Officinalis*).—Extensively used in seasoning; also used in medicine. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

PARSLEY

Parsley is used for flavoring soups and stews and also for garnishing. Sow as early as possible in spring, in drills, and thin out 8 inches apart. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

NEW EMERALD.—The plants are of dwarf, compact growth, while the leaves are of a handsome bright green coloring, very finely crimped and curled, of most ornamental appearance. One of the finest for garnishing or flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

WORMWOOD (*Artemesia absinthium*). Leaves are used as a tonic vermifuge and a dressing for fresh bruises. Also beneficial for poultry; should be planted in the poultry yard. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

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NEW EMERALD.—The plants are of dwarf, compact growth, while the leaves are of a handsome bright green coloring, very finely crimped and curled, of most ornamental appearance. One of the finest for garnishing or flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

CHAMPION MOSS OR TRIPLE CURLED.—The leaves are finely cut and curled and of a dark green color, resembling bunches of moss. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

TURNIP-ROOTED.—The edible portion of this variety is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip and has a flavor similar to Celery. It is extensively used for flavoring soups and stews. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

PARSNIPS

CULTURE.—They do best in deep, rich, sandy soil. As the seed is slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants to six inches apart in the rows. As they are improved by frost, the crop may be left in the ground over winter and dug as needed. Parsnips are also of great value for stock feeding; they are rich in saccharine food and more nutritious than carrots and turnips.

SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN.—The best for table use; a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of great productiveness. Long roots with smooth, white skin, uniform in shape, tender, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

LETTUCE

Lettuce delights in rich, moist soil. As soon as ground can be worked in the spring sow in drills, covering about one-fourth inch deep. For good, tender lettuce make several plantings and water often. For earliest spring use sow late in the fall, just before the ground freezes. One ounce of seed to 150 feet of row.

Non-heading Varieties



Grand Rapids

EARLY PRIZEHEAD.—This is one of the best and most reliable varieties of lettuce for all-year-round cultivation. It is quite early and is slow to shoot to seed. The plants form a loose cluster of leaves, the inner part of which is well blanched. The leaves are much blistered and crumpled, are of light brown

MAY KING.—The earliest head lettuce. An ideal lettuce for planting in the open ground in spring as well as in fall and also splendid for forcing. Extremely hardy and very quick growing. Plants grow from 7 to 8 inches in diameter with outer leaves so closely folded that the plant is practically all head. Outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown; inner leaves bright yellow, of a specially fine, rich, buttery flavor. The round, compact heads are very solid, so that they will carry well to market. It attains a size suitable for use before any other large heading variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$6.00, postpaid.

BROWN DUTCH.—The old-fashioned brown-leaved lettuce, one of the earliest and best for family use. Should be in every garden. Try it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.75, postpaid.

DENVER MARKET.—It is an early variety of head lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large, solid heads of a good light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered and very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of lettuce now grown. The shape of the head resembles somewhat the Hanson, but is more oblong. Our stock is grown especially for gardener's use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.75, postpaid.

PARIS WHITE COS.—Distinct from other varieties of lettuce, with long spoon-shaped leaves folding into loose head, blanching readily. Crisp and of mild, sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.25, postpaid.

MAMMOTH BIG BOSTON OR HOT WEATHER.—The grandest, most valuable lettuce ever introduced. One of the earliest large cabbage-lettuce, forming in six weeks heads of the largest size often 12 inches across, which are solid and compact, of bright light green color, blanching creamy white, and a decided buttery flavor, tender and sweet. This variety can be sown all through the growing season. Being very hardy, it resists cold, is unaffected by heat, does not scald or burn and will make a head when other varieties fail. The best smooth-leaved kind to grow in summer. Market gardeners now plant this variety in place of the old Big Boston, as it is earlier, more hardy, larger and without any reddish-brown tinge. It never fails to please both grower and user. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00, postpaid.

BIG BOSTON.—One of the most popular varieties, extensively planted in our state for the market and shipping, also excellent for forcing in cold frames. Large plants, hardy and vigorous with broad crisp leaves of light green color, slightly tinged reddish-brown and of the finest quality, crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.75, postpaid.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Everybody should grow this lettuce where a large, loose, clustering sort is wanted rather than a solid head. This is the leading variety for forcing as well as open ground growing. It is the earliest of all lettuce varieties. The plant is upright and forms a loose cluster of large, bright green leaves, savoyed, finely crimped at edges. It is a very attractive variety and is desirable for garnishing. The leaves are exceptionally tender, crisp, sweet and of the finest quality. As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, hardy, little liable to rot and standing for some days after being fit to cut. It will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.75, postpaid.

BURGESS IMPROVED GRAND RAPIDS.—Is the finest strain grown, which will be appreciated by all particular growers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.25, postpaid.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON.—Easily grown and very reliable; does equally well outdoors as in the greenhouse. A good shipper, very early, slow to go to seed. Leaves broad, crumpled, light green, tender and sweet, forming a compact mass rather than a distinct head. They have the quality of not wilting quickly. The variety is much liked by market gardeners for growing outdoors and for forcing, also very popular for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.75, postpaid.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLLED.—One of the best early sorts for market or family use. All the leaves tend to produce a large, loose head. Leaves beautifully crimped, light green, very tender and crisp. Recommended for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.75, postpaid.

color, varying to light green, and are of very good quality, tender and crisp in texture and sweet in flavor. An excellent variety for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$6.00, postpaid.

Heading Varieties



Mammoth Big Boston

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER
Heads large, round and of beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are medium green, marked with small brown spots; inner leaves of a rich cream color. Medium early, and makes a good sort for summer use. Quality very good; rich, buttery flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.75, postpaid.

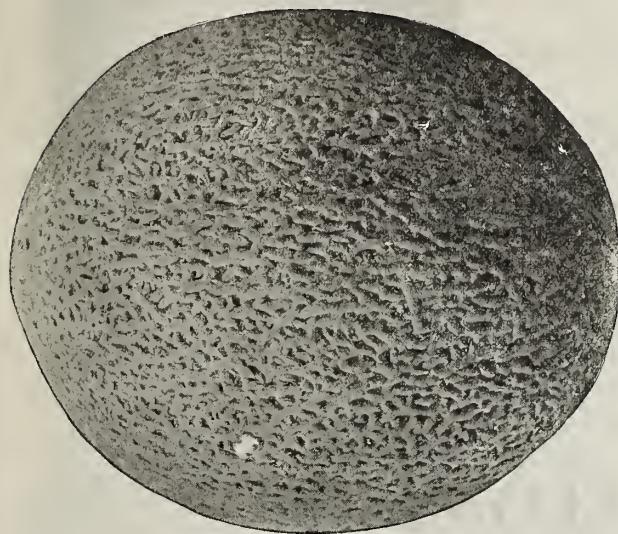
LOS ANGELES OR NEW YORK.—Excellent for midsummer. One of the best for resisting heat. Heads large, well blanched, crisp, tender and sweet, slow to run to seed. A popular cabbage-headed sort, with extra fine table qualities. For home garden or market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$10.75, postpaid.

HANSON.—This large, creamy lettuce is by far the best sort for this climate that has yet been introduced. If you have never grown it try an ounce or two and compare it with your favorite. The heads are very large size, deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves. Color green outside and white within, free from any bitter, unpleasant taste. Not recommended for forcing, but has few superiors for family use. This is one of the most popular sorts in this locality on account of its beautiful clear color and its ability to withstand the excessive sunshine prevalent here. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.25, postpaid.



Los Angeles or New York

CANTALOUPES AND MUSKMELONS



Pollock 10-25 Salmon Tinted

BANANA.—A most curious and exquisitely flavored melon. Grows to a length of 18 to 30 inches and is 2 to 4 inches in diameter. The flesh is yellow and quite deep and highly scented. In appearance and odor resembles a banana. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65, postpaid.

BURGESS' DELICIOUS GOLD LINED.—Covered with heavy netting over entire surface, no ribs. A prolific yielder; of standard size; no pony melons. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

NO. 25 POLLOCK SALMON TINTED—Up to now considered the best of all the Rocky Ford cantaloupes and planted more extensively than any other sort. A splendid seller and most reliable big cropper; one of the best long-distance shippers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

OSAGE OR MILLERS' CREAM.—A remarkably fine variety and very profitable sort for market gardeners. It is of medium size, oval in form, dark green in color, slightly netted and ribbed. The flesh is extremely thick, of firm texture, rich salmon in color and deliciously rich; sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60, postpaid.

HOODOO (Hearts of Gold).—An orange-fleshed, round melon, finely netted and of medium size, ideal for shipping and home garden. The flesh is very thick, firm, highly colored, of fine texture and delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

MONTREAL MARKET.—Skin green, deeply netted; flesh remarkably thick, light green, melting and of a delicious flavor. Of very large size, averaging about 10 pounds but often weigh 20 to 25 pounds and more. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

EDWARDS PERFECTO.—This is another one of the new splendid shipping melons which gave such great satisfaction last season. It has Salmon tinted meat and the shape and size of the Pollock melon. The melons are covered with a closely interwoven heavy gray netting, have solid, firm and thick meat which is lusciously sweet and melting. One of the best melons known today for shipping, market and home. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

WATTERS IMPROVED SOLID NET.—The earliest Rocky Ford melon, ripening in about 70 days, produces only fruits of standard size and is most productive. The flesh of these melons is green and sweet and melting; the seed cavity extremely small. The netting is well developed, closely laced, of gray color, covering the entire fruit. This is the best early strain of Rocky Ford cantaloupe and more prolific and disease-resistant than any other equally early. While later strains give larger crops the biggest money and the highest prices have always been obtained of the extra early strains. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

The soil for cantaloupes and melons should be light, rich and sandy. Do not plant seed until soil is in the very best possible condition and danger of frost is past. If the soil is dry furrow out and irrigate several days before planting. Drop eight or ten seeds in hills six feet each way, covering three-fourths of an inch. If you plant early melons often cultivate and irrigate sparingly. Thin to four plants in a hill. For late planting or replanting the following method has been resorted to with great success: Thoroughly soak seed and place in a warm manure pile for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, or until the sprouts appear. Use three pounds of seed to the acre.

POLLOCK 10-25 SALMON TINTED.—(See illustration on back cover.) The latest improved shipping type of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, and so much superior to all other strains that no experienced melon grower will have anything else and will discard all others if this new strain is available. This is the verdict given by all growers and shippers who have seen and handled this melon. This is the first year we can offer the seed. It has been used heretofore only by a few large growers and western shipping associations, who handled it with great success last season. Pollock 10-25 is not a new melon, but a selection of No. 25 taken a few years ago from one perfect hill and by careful selection built up until now unquestionably it is the most productive, most attractive and best shipping melon used in the west, bringing the highest prices everywhere. The melons run all uniform in size and shape, are mostly of standard size with no small or pony fruits among them; a heavy gray netting covers the entire surface; the flesh is unusually firm and deep, with small seed cavity, making this an exceptionally good shipper. One customer writes us he packed 500 crates a day from his field of this variety without seeing a single poor or misshapen melon picked. This is the most rust-resistant variety known, remaining green and thrifty under unfavorable conditions when others die. The flesh is of delightfully rich, aromatic flavor, not excelled by any other kind. Our stock is pure, taken from selected, standard sized fruit only; there is no better seed obtainable anywhere. Seed of this variety is scarce. We advise ordering early before supply is exhausted. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.00, postpaid.

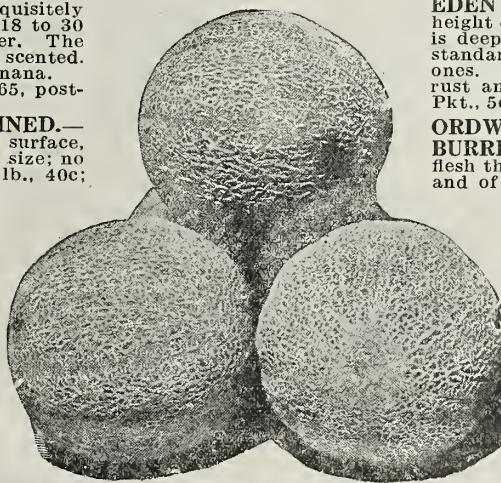
EDEN GEM.—Our strain of this melon is the height of perfection. Melons are solid net, meat is deep and of excellent quality. They run all standard size with few larger and no smaller ones. Very productive; noted for resistance to rust and other diseases. An excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

ORDWAY PINK QUEEN OR IMPROVED BURRELL'S GEM.—One of the finest melons; flesh thick and firm, salmon colored, being sweet and of the finest flavor. Stands shipping well.

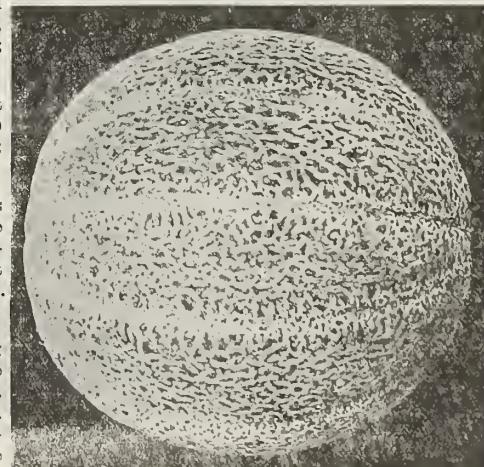
The melons are oblong, averaging six inches long; skin dark green with brown netting. One of the most profitable melons to grow for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

EMERALD GEM.—Very early; fruit small; skin deep emerald green, flesh salmon colored, very thick. Flavor most delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

FORDHOOK.—An orange-fleshed Jenny Lind. Of delicious flavor. Remarkably early and a good shipper. Medium sized. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



Edwards Perfecto



Fordhook

CANTALOUPES—Continued

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—A green-fleshed melon. Large fruits, nearly round, somewhat flattened; deeply ribbed, covered with coarse netting, skin green; flesh juicy and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

LARGE HACKENSACK.—About ten days later than the foregoing variety. Fruit large, weighing from 5 to 6 pounds each; nearly round, somewhat flattened, ribs large, covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick, coarse, but very sweet. Splendid for market and shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

HONEY DEW.—We know of no other melon, fruit or vegetable that has ever come into popular favor as rapidly as has the Honey Dew melon. The average size of the melon is six inches in diameter and seven to eight inches in length, weight five to six pounds. The skin is smooth and is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is emerald green, very thick, melting, fine-grained, sweet as honey, with a delicious flavor all its own and can be eaten clear to the rind. An excellent shipper and keeps a long time. Honey Dew seldom ripens on the vine, but is harvested before frost and stored away from danger of freezing and will then gradually ripen. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

NEW GOLDEN HONEY DEW.—This grand new melon was offered for the first time last year. It was developed from a sport from the Honey Dew Melon. It is different from it in this, the flesh is a rich golden color instead of light green, but it retains all the good qualities of the older variety, the delicious honey-like flavor, the splendid, long keeping and shipping qualities. By many who ate this new melon, it is considered superior to the Honey Dew. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.



New Golden Honey Dew Cantaloupe

WATERMELONS

The culture for watermelons is the same as for cantaloupes, except that the hills should be farther apart. Watermelons delight in a light, sandy soil, plenty of sunshine and water. One ounce will plant thirty hills. Three or four pounds to the acre.

COLE'S OR HARRIS' EARLY.—Is very early and will mature in every state. Melons are of medium size, nearly round in shape; rind green, striped with lighter shades. Flesh beautiful bright red, crisp, lusciously sweet and refreshing. The vines bear continuously throughout the season; the melons are not large, but what they lack in size is more than made up in number and solidity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

PHINNEY'S EARLY.—Flesh deep red, of very superior quality; early and productive; a very valuable market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

ICE CREAM OR PEERLESS.—Splendid in every respect. Has beautiful crimson core, which is always fine-grained, and cannot be surpassed in flavor. Very prolific, early, magnificent grower. Is one of the best for near-by markets and home purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

SWEET HEART.—An early variety; large, handsome, heavy and productive. The shape is oval and color mottled light to very light green. Flesh bright red; solid, but tender and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

KOLB'S GEM.—Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green. Splendid for shipping long distances. Flesh bright red, solid and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

ROCKY FORD.—This melon is considered one of the best for this climate. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. Similar to Kleckley Sweet, but with tough rind and a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

KLECKLEY SWEET OR MONTE CRISTO.—Large, oblong melons 20 inches in length, somewhat tapering at the ends. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin. Seeds white, large heart, solid, does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary. The melons are better for home use than for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



Kleckley Sweet Melon

TOM WATSON.—A large, long melon, similar in shape, color and splendid quality to Kleckley Sweet, but averaging larger in size and with tougher rind, making it especially adapted for shipping. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh rich red, sweet and tender. One of the most popular shipping varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

NEW CHILIAN.—A melon of splendid quality; very popular on the Pacific Coast. Fruits nearly round or slightly oblong, skin rich deep green, mottled and striped with a still darker shade; flesh of decidedly bright vermillion red; remarkably fine-grained, firm and sweet. Seed white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.—A very large, fine melon; a splendid keeper, excellent shipper. Shape oblong, striped and mottled with various shades of green. Flesh bright red; flavor sweet and first class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

GOLDEN HONEY.—Some people are prejudiced against a yellow-fleshed melon, but this prejudice will quickly disappear once they taste Golden Honey, as this melon is one of the finest grown, the flesh being very sugary, juicy and of a most delicious flavor. Golden Honey is early, of oblong shape, medium size. The rind is light green with mottled stripes. The flesh is solid, crisp, of golden yellow color. This is one of the finest melons for the home and near-by markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.



Florida Favorite Melon

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A very large, long melon, mottled dark green, with stripes of lighter shade; rind thin, but firm; flesh very bright deep red; very sweet, tender and excellent. A very popular variety in the south. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

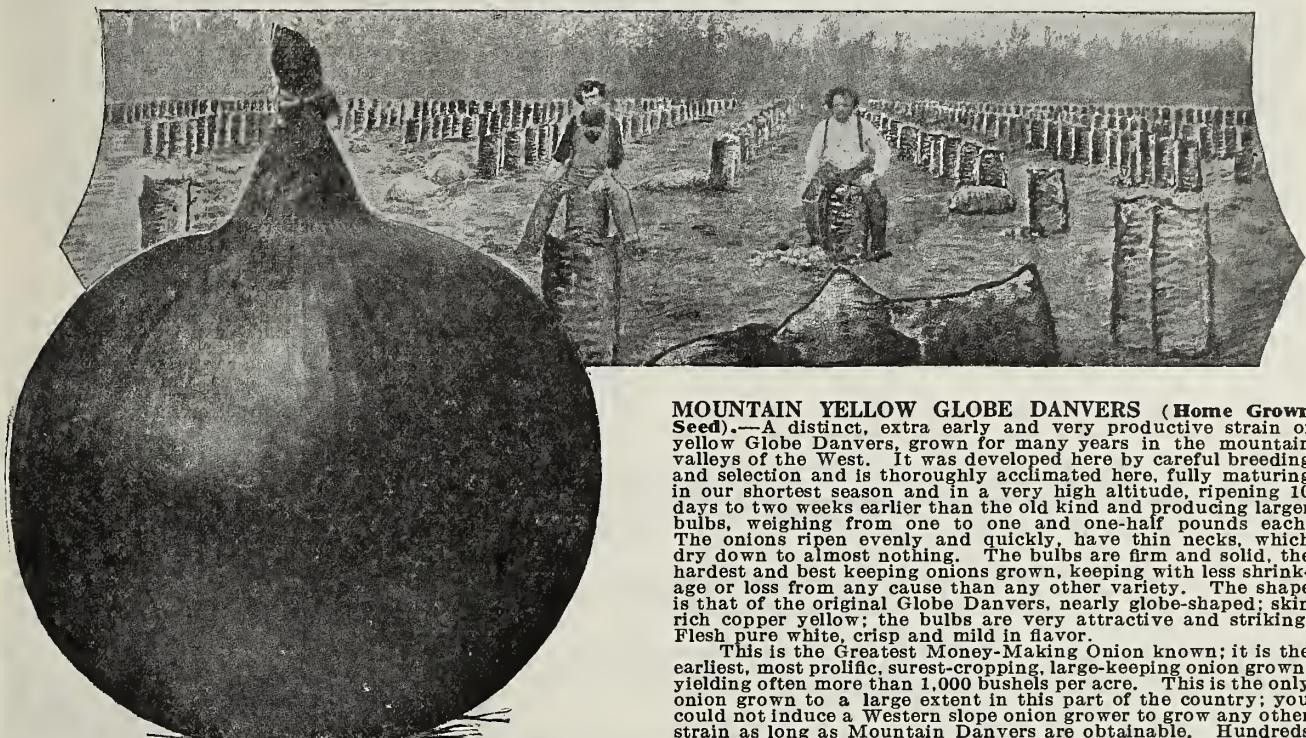
WINTER QUEEN.—Average weight, 25 pounds. Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink flesh; seeds black. The most luscious, handsome and valuable winter melon in the world. It is very hardy and does well in any soil which grows melons. The melons have been shipped from here to the market as late as December; they are a great treat after all others are gone. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

CITRON.—Grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green, flesh white and solid, seed red. This variety is not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

ONIONS

A field of **Mountain Yellow Globe Danvers** at Olathe, Colo., which yielded 1,500 bags on 4 acres. Mr. C. N. Picker, the owner of the field and originator of this variety, to the right. Our Onion seed is principally home grown seed from selected

onions, not scullions. This seed is cheap at double the ordinary price. We sell nothing but thoroughly tested seed. If you are a market gardener write us for special prices on large quantities. One-third of an ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 4 to 5 lbs. one acre.



every year. This onion has now been grown in all parts of this it; if you grow onions for market for home, wherever you live, to plant, and we guarantee it to give entire satisfaction. Our seed is pure stock, absolutely dependable and germinates 98 per cent. \$17.50, postpaid.

PERFECTION RED GLOBE.—A medium early or main crop variety. One of the best keepers and shippers. Bulbs of large size and ideal, globe shape, with small necks and smooth, glossy surface of beautiful deep purplish red color. Flesh white, fine grained and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

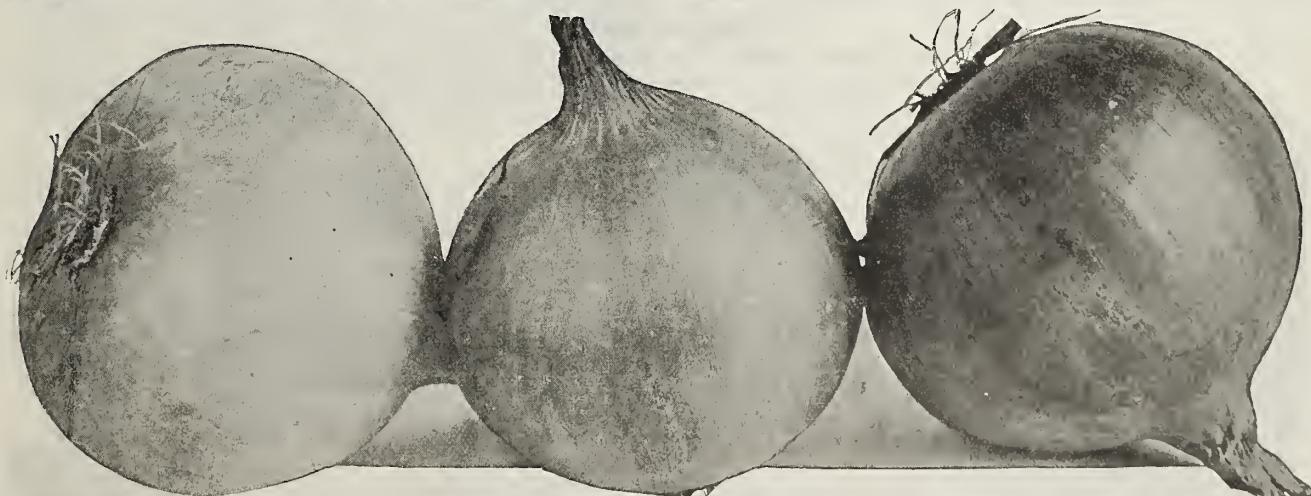
PERFECTION YELLOW GLOBE.—Very hardy and productive; a late main crop variety. The bulbs are of perfect globe shape and of rich yellow color. They ripen down evenly, keep well and ship well. The flesh is fine grained and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

MOUNTAIN YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS (Home Grown Seed).—A distinct, extra early and very productive strain of yellow Globe Danvers, grown for many years in the mountain valleys of the West. It was developed here by careful breeding and selection and is thoroughly acclimated here, fully maturing in our shortest season and in a very high altitude, ripening 10 days to two weeks earlier than the old kind and producing larger bulbs, weighing from one to one and one-half pounds each. The onions ripen evenly and quickly, have thin necks, which dry down to almost nothing. The bulbs are firm and solid, the hardest and best keeping onions grown, keeping with less shrinkage or loss from any cause than any other variety. The shape is that of the original Globe Danvers, nearly globe-shaped; skin rich copper yellow; the bulbs are very attractive and striking. Flesh pure white, crisp and mild in flavor.

This is the Greatest Money-Making Onion known; it is the earliest, most prolific, surest-cropping, large-keeping onion grown, yielding often more than 1,000 bushels per acre. This is the only onion grown to a large extent in this part of the country; you could not induce a Western slope onion grower to grow any other strain as long as Mountain Danvers are obtainable. Hundreds of cars of these beautiful large bulbs are shipped out from here country and has proven everywhere to do what we claim for it. **our Mountain Globe Danvers is the most profitable for you to** plant. Our seed has been grown in an altitude of over one mile from selected

PERFECTION WHITE GLOBE.—A large, globe-shaped onion firm, fine grained, of mild flavor; keeps well. This is one of the handsomest onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear white skin and commands the highest market price. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

PRIZE TAKER.—The largest and latest American onion. Bulbs very handsome, of the largest size, of globular form and rich straw-yellow color. The flesh is white, very mild, tender and of excellent flavor. Extensively grown; mammoth bulbs; an immense cropper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.



Perfection White Globe

Perfection Yellow Globe
Perfected Strains of Southport Globe Onions

Perfection Red Globe



Burges' Giant of the Rockies

BROWN AUSTRALIAN.—Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid. The bulbs are most attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. They ripen evenly and extremely early, never showing any thick necks or scullions. The color of the skin is of a pale, reddish-brown, distinct from that of any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

WHITE PORTUGAL OR WHITE SILVERSKIN.—The standard white onion for market and family use. Medium sized

EARLY WHITE QUEEN.—Succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are small, from one to two inches in diameter, flat, beautifully white and of excellent flavor, but the principal recommendation is the marvelous rapidity of its growth. It is extremely early maturing and is the variety most generally used in this country to produce the small pickling bulbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

WHITE BERMUDA.—The bulbs are quite broad and flat in form. The color is not a clear white, but rather a pale straw; flesh crisp, solid and mild, early ripening. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

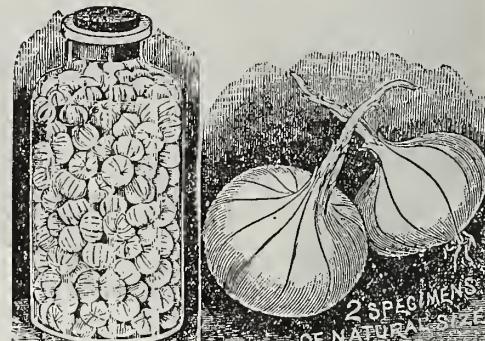
RED BERMUDA.—Similar in form and early ripening to the Bermuda White, but grow larger in size, ranging from 3 to 4 inches in diameter; very flat and of a light pink color. The flesh is white, slightly suffused with pink; very mild. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—This new variety is a large, pure white, flat onion. It is the earliest and most popular onion with the large growers in the South. It produces the mildest and sweetest onions of them all. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING.—The largest white onion, averaging from 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Single bulbs often attain weights of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds each. The shape is flattened, but thick through. The skin is of a beautiful silvery white. The flesh is snowy white, and is of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. They grow quickly, mature quite early, sell well in fall. Being a sure cropper, producing immense onions and enormous crops, which bring the highest prices, this variety has been a great money-maker for the growers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

AILSA CRAIG.—The great English exhibition onion; grows well everywhere in this country. It is globe-shaped, slightly

bulbs of flat shape, which ripen evenly and quite early—about 10 days earlier than Southport White Globe. They are of handsome appearance; have a clear, white skin as beautiful as glistening silver. The flesh is of mild, delicious flavor. For keeping, this is the best of all white varieties. Everyone should make a liberal sowing of this onion for continuous use. These onions make fine bunching or green onions, and are also grown for the market as large white onions. They are also much used for pickling and for onion sets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.



Early White Queen, the Smallest Onion Grown

pointed at the top and base, color straw yellow. It grows to gigantic size. Specimens have been grown to weigh three pounds each. For best results, seed should be sown under glass and transplanted six inches apart in the row where they are to grow. For eating raw it has no superior; it is mildly pungent in flavor, sweet and desirable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

WHITE WELSH.—It does not form a bulb, but very early in the spring, before seeds are set or planted, it produces a fine bunch onion or scullion, which is pearly white and of mild flavor. Very hardy. Seed is sown in spring and early summer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

ONION SETS

1 lb. about 1 quart, 8 lbs. to peck, 32 lbs. to bushel.

Onion Sets are miniature onion bulbs grown from seed and are so formed by sowing 50 to 75 pounds of seed per acre. Plant sets near the surface in rows of 12 inches apart and six inches between the sets, using one quart for 75 to 100 feet of drill; 250 pounds of sets per acre. When raised from sets the onions can be used in the green state for bunch onions or may be ripened off for large onions, in which case they are fully six weeks earlier than when raised from seed.

EGYPTIAN OR PERENNIAL TREE ONION.—This is a distinct variety of onion, perfectly hardy and when once started will come up every year as soon as the frost is out of the surface soil and will produce green bunching onions earlier than any other variety and require no care. They do not produce ripe onions. These sets can be planted in spring or fall; they increase by producing sets at the top of the stalk and do not produce seed. 1 qt., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid—8 lbs., \$1.40; 32 lbs., \$5.00.

YELLOW BOTTOM.—Identical with the preceding except in color. They are used in the same manner and are produced from the seed of the Yellow Danvers variety. 1 qt., 35c; 4 lbs., \$1.20, postpaid. Not prepaid—Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

PRIZETAKER ONION SETS.—We have grown a limited quantity of Prizetaker sets, pure stock, for the benefit of those of our customers who wish to have large onions earlier than they could be grown from seed. Planted early in spring, these sets should produce onions from 12 to 15 inches in circumference. 1 qt., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.20, postpaid. Not prepaid—Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

WHITE BOTTOM.—The seed of the Silver Skin or White Portugal variety is used to produce the white sets. 1 qt., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.20, postpaid. Not prepaid—Peck, \$1.35; bu., \$4.50.

RED BOTTOM.—Produced by sowing thickly the seed of the Large Red Weathersfield variety. They mature under this method when half an inch through. They are then used precisely as top onions are; set them out in the spring instead of sowing seed. 1 qt., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.20, postpaid. Not prepaid—Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.



Bottom Sets





Chinese Giant

beautiful fruits are perfectly sweet and free of pungency and will sell even if the markets are glutted with other sorts. One of the most profitable peppers to grow for market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

CHINESE GIANT.—The largest and one of the very best mango peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautifully rich, glossy-red flesh and mild flavor all lead us to recommend it very highly. Its strong, bushy plants are heavily loaded with large fruits, which are produced throughout the season. A very unusual variety worthy of the highest recommendation. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00, postpaid.

PEPPERS

Peppers should be started in a hotbed in February or March and not planted till the ground is warm and there is no more danger of frost. Set the plants in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the row. One ounce produces about 1,500 plants.

NEAPOLITAN GIANT.—The earliest and the most productive of the large-fruited peppers in cultivation; it promises to become the principal shipping variety in this country. Fruits as large as Ruby King but two weeks earlier. Strong plants 2 feet high, often carrying 50 and more marketable fruits at one time. The peppers are from 4 to 5 inches long, have bright red flesh, sweet and mild as an apple, and keep in prime condition for a long time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

PIMENTO.—The fruits of this very productive sort are exceptionally smooth and glossy, of good size, medium length and attractive color. The flesh is very thick and solid, mild and of a very fine flavor. Desirable not only for salads and stuffed peppers, but is also the sort used largely by canners. The plants are vigorous and upright, about two to two and one-half feet high, with short, broad, dark green leaves. The fruits are deep green when young, becoming deep red as they mature. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE.—An old standard variety. It is early, bright red in color at maturity, entirely mild, of large size, and has thick flesh. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

RUBY KING.—An improved American variety reaching the largest size, often four to six inches in length, yet retaining the same symmetrical shape of the smaller sorts. It is very bright colored and the flesh is beautiful, sweet and mild flavored. One of the best for stuffed pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

RUBY GIANT.—An improvement on the old Ruby King, about as thick again as that variety, a much better keeper and shipper and fully as early. These large,

LONG RED CAYENNE.—A rather late sort, having a slim, pointed pod about four inches long, and when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

RED CHILI.—A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The plants should be started quite early in hotbeds. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Pods about 2 inches long.

PUMPKIN

Plant in hills eight feet apart. One ounce to 40 hills. 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

NEW YELLOW SWEET POTATO PIE PUMPKIN.—A favorite household sort of excellent quality. This handsome and valuable pumpkin is famed as a pie-maker, and is one of the most satisfactory sorts ever produced. It has given great satisfaction wherever grown and is not only a good thing for the kitchen, but is also unsurpassed as food for stock, especially dairy cows. The flesh is very thick, of excellent flavor, fine grained, of a beautiful, golden yellow color and in texture and flavor peculiarly adapted for pie-making purposes. It is very prolific and produces the largest crops of any pumpkin per acre. As a winter keeper it is unexcelled; will remain in perfect condition until spring. We do not know of any other pumpkin that will be found more satisfactory for the family garden or farm use than this grand new variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

SMALL SUGAR OR PIE.—A handsome prolific variety; fruits of small size, averaging about ten inches in diameter; of excellent keeping qualities, flattened and slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange, yellow flesh, fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 15c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

LARGE CHEESE OR KENTUCKY FIELD.—Flat and round like a cheese; color skin deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

MAMMOTH TOURS.—A French variety which grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Mostly used for stock feed or exhibition purposes; the seed is very large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



New Yellow Sweet Potato Pie Pumpkin

JAPANESE PIE.—This is the earliest pumpkin grown; it is an excellent keeper and produces abundantly. The flesh is very thick, rich salmon colored, unusually fine-grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes; the seed cavity is very small in one end of the pumpkin. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

CONNECTICUT FIELD OR BIG TOM.—The well-known old field variety. Grows well among corn; varies in shape; excellent for stock feed but also fine for pies, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 95c, postpaid.

KING OF MAMMOTHS.—The flesh and skin are a bright golden-yellow color. Flesh fine-grained and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown and a splendid keeper. This variety has been grown to weigh over 200 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW.—Fruits very large, with crooked neck. Color creamy white, irregularly striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick, rather coarse but sweet. This sort is very productive and popular in some sections. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

MIXED PUMPKINS.—This mixture is especially made for those wishing to grow a collection of pumpkins for exhibition at fairs and for those that wish a variety of many different kinds. All are of fine quality and good keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Small Sugar Pumpkin

PEAS (EXTRA EARLY AND EARLY VARIETIES)

MARKET GARDENERS, NOTICE. We grow our own seed peas here in this rugged climate, the heart of the Rockies, at an altitude of more than a mile. We use the utmost care to have the stock true to name; the rogueing and hand picking is done by experienced hands. Our Peas are the **hardest, earliest and purest strains obtainable**; they will produce an even crop of well filled pods which cheap and carelessly grown seed will not do.



The New Pea
Peter Pan

Peas will do better on soil that is rather heavy than on light sand. Smooth varieties, being entirely hardy, should be planted as early as possible, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted until later, as they are inclined to rot in cold soil. Sow in single or double rows two or three feet apart. Sow thickly. Our experience is that thick sowing is best, especially in the warm climates. Make sowing often for succession and keep vines picked clean; one pound to fifty feet of drill.

The varieties marked with (x) are smooth, round-seeded.

PETER PAN.—The newest and most valuable pea of the **Giant Podded Dwarf Extra Early Class**. It is the earliest, most productive and largest podded pea of this class and a great improvement over the famous Laxtonian or Blue Bantam. This grand, new, wrinkled pea grows about $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet high; requires no support. The vine and foliage are of robust growth, exceptionally stout and heavy, carrying an enormous crop of large, broad, straight and pointed pods, larger than Gradus and double the size of American Wonder, and these pods are closely filled with 9 to 10 seeds of almost double the size of any other early peas; they are wrinkled, of dark bluish-green color, and have the superb, rich, marrow flavor, tenderness and quality of the best main crop varieties. The foliage, vines and pods are of a very rich, dark velvety green color. This pea is unequaled for its combination of extreme earliness, superb quality and enormous productiveness. It is one of the most profitable ones to grow for market and one of the finest for the table. Our stock is the finest in existence. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.40, postpaid.

LAXTONIAN OR BLUE BANTAM.—One of the finest **giant early dwarfs** ever raised or introduced. It is good in all respects. It is ready for gathering several days before the Gradus, has a true marrow-fat flavor, and the pods are very large, measuring 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Height averages eighteen inches, a nice height for market or private use. The haulm is covered from top to bottom with even-sized pods, eight and nine on a vine and nine to ten peas in a pod. Pods and haulm are of a particularly rich dark green. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR OR MELTING MARROW.—It grows about 18 inches high, an exceedingly heavy bearer. The pods are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, very broad, square at the end and are packed with 6 to 8 immense wrinkled peas. It is one of the sweetest peas grown and is unexcelled in superb, rich flavor. The vines and pods are of a light green color. Now often grown for the market in place of Gradus which matures at the same time. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

AMERICAN WONDER.—The vine grows ten inches high and is very prolific in pods, which are about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and filled with 5 to 8 sweet, luscious peas. In maturity is among the first earliest, ripening in about fifty days from germination. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—One of the most desirable peas for both the market gardener and home garden, because of its delicious quality, even growth and productiveness. Grows just 12 inches high and is covered with well-filled pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

PREMIUM GEM, OR LITTLE GEM.—Delicious peas crowded tight into pods about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Very prolific. Vines grow only 12 to 15 inches high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

GRADUS.—This is one of the largest extra early peas grown. It will mature larger pods with peas of surpassing quality in nearly the same time as the small, smooth extra early sorts. The pods are of a light green color, plump and measure four or more inches in length; eight or more peas to the pod. The vines grow vigorous—thirty inches high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

THOMAS LAXTON.—The rival of the famous Gradus as a long-podded, extremely early wrinkled pea. The growth is identical, but the pods are deeper, richer green, square at the end and contain more peas. In the opinion of some experts, Thomas Laxton is even sweeter and finer in flavor, and the large peas being of a deeper green represent a more attractive appearance on the table. Ripens only 3 to 4 days after Gradus, but much more productive. Largely grown for the market and a money-maker for the gardener; one of the best also for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

(x) ALASKA OR EARLIEST OF ALL.—By careful selection we have developed a stock of this smooth green-seeded pea which in evenness of growth of vine and early maturity of pods is not surpassed by any other strain. Vines 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, bearing 4 to 7 long pods filled with medium-sized bluish green peas of excellent flavor. Much grown by market gardeners and canners. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

(x) FIRST AND BEST.—Vines vigorous and hardy, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, bearing 7 to 8 straight pods having 5 to 7 medium-sized smooth peas of good quality. A very early and very even strain of White Extra Early Peas. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

(x) NEW GIANT LIGHTNING.—The finest and largest-podded of the round-seeded extra early varieties; there is no doubt that when better known it will displace the smaller-podded varieties, and besides producing larger pods, the plants are also more robust and much heavier croppers. As early as Alaska; height 3 feet; pods light green, 4 inches long, broad, square-ended, containing 7 extra large, light green peas of good quality. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.



New Giant Lightning

PEAS

SECOND EARLY AND
SECOND CROP VARIETIES

ALDERMAN.—A grand pea, the largest-podded and heaviest cropper of them all. Foliage and pods are dark green and these dark green pods will retain their fine marketable appearance much longer than the lighter colored ones and even after shipping a long distance will look fresh and handsome. They are uniform in shape and always are of the largest size and are produced in such profusion and always so well filled that Alderman is without doubt the largest yielder of all peas known today. The vines are of strong, luxurious growth and of robust constitution, enabling them to withstand drought and mildew; they attain a height of 4 to 5 feet. The pods appear a few days later than those of Telephone, but are larger, measuring 6 inches and more in length, and are densely filled with 9 to 12 big peas of unsurpassable flavor. Of all tall main crop peas Alderman is the finest and most desirable for the home garden and for the market. Be sure to plant some Alderman peas for your main crop. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

ADVANCER.—Many claim Advancer is equal in flavor to Champion of England. Indeed, it is sometimes named Dwarf Champion. The plant is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, extremely vigorous and is noted particularly for the enormous number of pods produced on each vine—no variety excels it in this respect. The pods are small but the peas so densely packed therein that the yield per plant exceeds that of many of the larger-podded sorts. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

CARTERS' TELEPHONE.—A standard, large-podded, main-crop variety. Foliage and pods of light green color. Strong and healthy growing plants with coarse vine and leaves attaining a height of about 4 feet. Are exceedingly prolific, bearing from 18 to 24 pods to a stalk, the pods packed closely with 10 to 12 immense, wrinkled peas of superb sugary flavor. Our stock is the finest obtainable. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

BLISS' EVERBEARING.—The vines attain a height of about three feet, foliage large; the pods will average four inches in length, each pod producing six to eight wrinkled peas. The peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter and in quality unsurpassed; preferred by many to any other sort. For continuance in bearing this variety is unexcelled. Matures a few days later than Alderman. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

ADMIRAL.—An enormous cropper and a leading canners' variety. Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Vine and foliage slender and light green in color. Pods light green, 3 inches long, round and closely packed with 8 to 9 small, light green peas of good quality. Second early. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

(x) **PRIDE OF THE MARKET.**—A handsome, large-podded, smooth-seeded blue pea. We have an exceptionally fine stock of this sort. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDENER.—Very popular with the canners on account of its heavy yields. The vines are from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet tall. Pods are of medium size, but remarkably well filled with peas of fine flavor. An immense cropper. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

STRATAGEM IMPROVED.—Seeds green, wrinkled. One of the best peas ever sent out; grows a vigorous and showy vine of branching habit; heavily laden with immense pods containing ten to twelve peas of large size; a marvelous cropper and incomparable eating pea; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

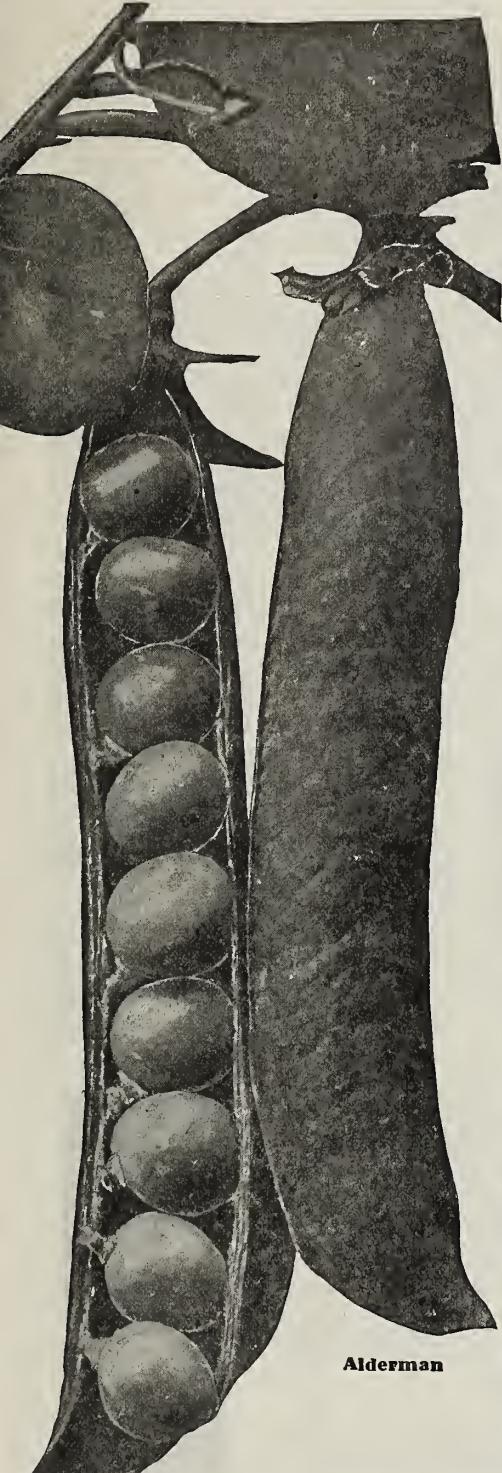
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—A standard, very productive late main crop variety, universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored of the late peas. The vines are tall, about four to five feet high. The pods are about three inches long. We consider this variety one of the best of its season, either for the home garden or for market-gardening use. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—The vines of this tall variety are about five feet high and of strong growth. The pods are large, about three inches long, cylindrical, light colored and well filled. Seed large, smooth, round, light creamy yellow of fair quality. One of the most productive of the garden varieties. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

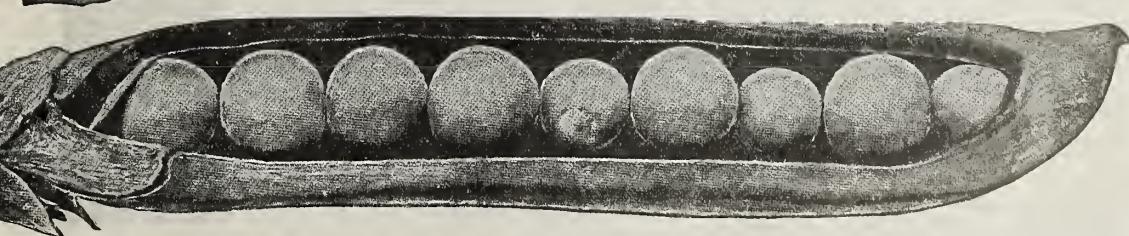
MELTING SUGAR, EDIBLE PODS.—Height, 4 to 5 feet; pods 4 to 5 inches long, broad, curved, very brittle and entirely stringless. The pods are used when half grown and are cooked in the same way as beans. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

DEFIANCE OR POTLATCH.—The best of the main crop varieties of large-podded dwarf peas; it is fit for the table in about 60 days from planting. Similar to Stratagem, but more productive. The vines are very vigorous, hardy, about 2 feet high, with coarse, dark-green foliage. The pods are long, broad, pointed, dark green in color and equal in size and fullness to those of the Tall Telephone, often measuring 6 inches or more and generally containing 9 to 11 peas. These peas are very large and in flavor and sweetness rank with the highest. A favorite with gardeners on account of its enormous productiveness, great beauty and large size of the pods. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

For Field Peas see page 55.



Alderman



Dwarf
Defiance or
Potlatch

RADISHES

Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and every ten days thereafter throughout the season for a succession. A light, warm, rich soil is best for this crop. They must grow quickly to be good. Plant summer varieties as the weather grows warm. They do not become pithy so quickly as early sorts. One ounce to 100 feet of drill.

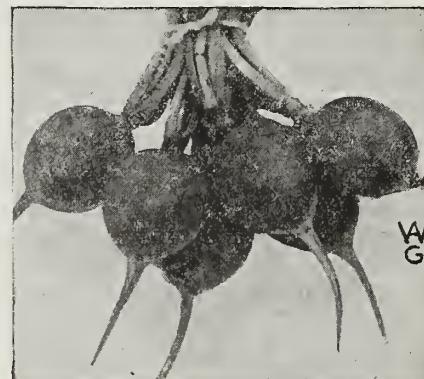


Fireball

ROSY GEM.—Extra early, very beautiful. Its lively scarlet color shades to a pure white in the lower half, giving it a delightful appearance. It's perfection itself, when judged by quality and earliness. It's a producer. Each seed produces a fine, large, tender, juicy, delicious, very early radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.75, postpaid.

WHITE TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP.—(Sparkler strain.) A handsome radish, very bright scarlet on top with lower half pure white, crisp and fine and very popular with gardeners everywhere. One of the best for outdoor growing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.75, postpaid.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A medium-sized radish, olive-shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color, with small white tip. Splendid for the table on account of its attractive color and fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.



Crimson Giant

therefore be planted very close together. The flesh is crisp, tender, mild in flavor and of exceptionally fine quality; this sort is therefore often called **the finest of all radishes**. Admirably adapted for growing under glass as well as in the open ground. Excellent for market and private gardeners. This is the earliest of the long white sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.25, postpaid.

WHITE STRASBURG.—The roots grow to a length of from 4 to 5 inches and are about 2 inches thick, but they can be used when comparatively small. This variety keeps continuously crisp and tender for a very long time. It is considered one of the best of the large **summer sorts**. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER.—A splendid white **summer variety**; very tender and crisp; very popular with our Colorado market gardeners. Long, smooth white roots, averaging 6 to 7 inches in length when matured. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

CHARTIER'S.—A **summer** radish. Color scarlet at top, shaded to pink at center and white at tip. It is very crisp, tender and of mild flavor. Twice as large as Long Scarlet Short Top and later; remains in good condition longer than most sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

WINTER RADISHES

Seed for winter radishes should be sown about the first of August in rich, warm, sandy loam. For winter use, the roots should be pulled and packed in damp sand and stored in a cool cellar.

CHINESE WHITE OR CELESTIAL.—Is really a Chinese radish, grown by the Chinese in California. White, solid, of good flavor, and a long keeper; eight to ten inches long and two to four inches in diameter. Grows mostly above the ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.25, postpaid.

CHINESE ROSE OR SCARLET CHINA.—The roots grow from 4 to 5 inches long, are cylindrical, the largest at the bottom, blunt at both ends. The skin is deep rose. The flesh is white, firm, crisp and pungent. Keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.25, postpaid.

BLACK SPANISH ROUND.—The roots are from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, almost round and very black skinned. The flesh is white, very compact, pungent and well flavored. Keeps well all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.25, postpaid.

BLACK SPANISH LONG.—Later than the Round Black Spanish, growing 10 to 12 inches long, having a diameter of from 2 to 3 inches. The skin is black and the flesh white, firm and pungent. Keeps well throughout the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.25, postpaid.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top



White Icicle

SQUASHES

Squashes should be planted in warm, light, rich soil, after the weather has become thoroughly settled and warm, as they are very sensitive to frosts and cannot be sown until all danger of frost is over. Plant in well-manured hills in the same manner as cucumbers or melons, the summer varieties four feet apart each way and the winter squashes eight to twelve feet. Eight to ten seeds should be sown in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves and danger from bugs is over, leaving from three to four of the best plants to each hill. In gathering winter squashes it is important to protect the stems, since if broken off the fruit will not keep so well.



BANANA SQUASH—These squashes grow often to mammoth sizes. The squash in this picture was 31 inches long and weighed 43 lbs. The richest, sweetest and finest flavored of all squashes. Excellent for table use; enormously productive; very fattening and profitable for stock feeding.

SUMMER VARIETIES

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK.—The best summer squash. It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and beautiful deep orange color makes it altogether the most desirable summer squash for the market or private garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00, postpaid.

WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.—The fruit is round, pure white and scalloped around the edges. Of excellent quality for summer use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.50, postpaid.

WINTER VARIETIES

SIBLEY'S OR PIKE'S PEAK.—We have a fine stock of seed of this popular old variety. This is one of the very best squashes for the home use and for shipping, owing to its hard shell and splendid keeping qualities. Flesh is solid and thick, a bright orange color, with a very rich, sweet flavor; shell dark olive-green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$6.25, postpaid.

HUBBARD.—One of the best table squashes known, good specimens being equal to the sweet potato. It has a hard shell, and with some care will keep until spring; flesh fine-grained, dry and of excellent flavor. Our strain is very pure and very productive, yielding from 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$6.25, postpaid.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD.—We have extra fine pure stock of this strain, and squashes grown from our seed have always obtained the highest prizes at fairs wherever exhibited. It is named on account of the excessive rough, warty surface of the fruits, but heavy warts indicate a hard shell, and the harder the shell so much better the keeping quality. The plant is vigorous and bears a heavy crop. Rich, fine-grained, yellow flesh, of superb quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.50, postpaid.

GOLDEN HUBBARD.—Fruits of medium size, weighing from 6 to 8 lbs. each; similar to Hubbard, but earlier and with an orange-red colored shell. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$6.50, postpaid.

SWEET POTATO OR GREEN RIVER.—An entirely new variety, originated at Green River, Utah. Shape and flavor like the sweet potato; shell soft, of light green color; meat bright yellow and very thick. Makes delicious pies. Attains a length of four feet. Splendid keeper; will produce on good soil 30,000 pounds per acre. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.50, postpaid.

SOW in early spring. Soil should be rich and light. For fall use sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left outdoors over winter with straw or leaves after the weather becomes quite cold. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds to the acre.

LONG SEASON OR TRIUMPH.—A very dark green crumpled variety, in general appearance similar to Bloomsdale, but considerably larger and broader in leaf, less crumpled and very much longer standing. Seed round. One of the very best for early spring and successional planting, remaining firm and fresh during the hot summer months. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

LARGE VIROFLAY.—A popular market variety for either spring or fall sowing. Produces great quantities of large, thick, arrow-shaped, much crumpled dark green leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25, postpaid.

ROUND SUMMER.—For early spring sowing. Leaves large, thick and fleshy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25, postpaid.

BANANA.—The very best **All Purpose Squash** ever grown. Excellent in every way, the biggest cropper of all, a splendid keeper, having been kept till April in fine condition; fruits of mammoth size and the finest in quality. Banana Squash grows to large size, generally 2 feet, but sometimes over 3 feet long, with a diameter of 6 to 10 inches. It has a tough shell, but not hard like the Hubbard and can be cut with a knife. Color of shell grayish-green. The flesh is of rich, light-orange color, entirely free of fibre and stringless; it is very thick, almost filling the fruit, and of rich delicious flavor. It is unexcelled for baking and none is better for pie. It is a very shy seeder, a hundred good-sized squashes containing not more than 2 to 3 pounds of seed; this accounts for the high price of the seed. Compared with Hubbard, the old standard winter squash, this new variety is much more productive, earlier, of finer quality and keeps equally well. Owing to its great productiveness and excellent quality, this squash has now become by far the most popular in many trucking sections of the west, and is largely grown on the ranches in this part of the country in preference to all other kinds, it outyielding all others in highly nourishing and palatable food. Be sure to try the new squash this season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65; 5 lbs., \$8.00, postpaid.

GIANT OF THE ROCKIES.—This is a mammoth new variety, originated here in the Rockies. Grows to immense size, yields accordingly as high as 15 tons per acre. Nothing better for stock feeding, especially for hogs and cattle. Plant 5 acres and harvest enough to fatten 25 hogs or cows. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.25, postpaid.

MAMMOTH CHILI.—We desire to call the attention of all who want "mammoth" squashes to this variety. Size enormous, often weighing 300 pounds; very profitable for stock feeding; remarkably productive; also much used for exhibition purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00, postpaid.

DELICIOUS.—One of the finest flavored of all squashes. Grows to weigh five to ten pounds; keeps well. Color a green shade, with some blue specimens. In thickness of flesh it surpasses nearly every other variety. Cooks very dry and mealy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00, postpaid.

BOSTON MARROW.—Medium sized, oval fruits with orange colored skin. Flesh salmon-yellow, of excellent flavor. Much grown for canning and making pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.75, postpaid.

MIXED SQUASH SEED.—We use the most popular types of all shapes and colors in this mixture. Makes excellent rich stock feed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.

SPINACH

PRICKLY WINTER.—A splendid fall and winter sort, but also well adapted for spring use. Hardy large plants of vigorous growth with thick and dark green leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25, postpaid.

NEW ZEALAND.—Quite different from any other Spinach, being of branching habit and thriving during hot weather in any soil, rich or poor. Stems and leaves are thick, tender and succulent; in color and flavor fully equal to the best Spinach. Very productive, sends out fresh growth after being cut continuously until frost. Should be in every garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

BURLINGTON.—Is a large-leaved, dark green spinach and grows less curled and more compact and retains its dark green color much longer than the Bloomsdale Spinach. It matures ready for market in 46 days and begins to seed 11 days later than the Bloomsdale which has been planted on the same date. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

TOMATOES



John Baer

RED ROCK TOMATO.—One of the finest, large, solid, smooth tomatoes of very fine, red color. A heavy producer and an excellent shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$13.00, postpaid.

NEW EXTRA EARLY PEERLESS PINK.—An entirely new and distinct variety, originated a few years ago in Canada and unquestionably one of the greatest novelties ever introduced. It is the pink counterpart of John Baer, producing beautiful, large fruits of purplish-pink color, fully equal in size, smoothness and quality to this now so popular variety. Though John Baer is in the extra early class, unequaled in productiveness and quality, there are many gardeners who grow for markets where pink or purple varieties are preferred to scarlet ones and there are also many people everywhere that believe, and probably rightly so, that no other kind is as sweet and finely flavored as pink tomatoes; to those the new Peerless Pink will be much wanted and a welcome arrival. The fruits are the largest of any extra early pink sort; they are round and deep, exceptionally smooth and uniform in size, very solid and heavier than any sort of equal size. The outer color is brilliant purplish-pink. The flesh is of rich, blood-crimson color, contains but few seeds and is of delicious, sweet flavor; the qualities are unsurpassed for either cooking, canning or slicing. The vines are very robust and very productive, begin to ripen their fruit very early, and bear continuously until cut down by frost. A splendid keeper and shipper. **A boon for the market gardener.** Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75; 5 lbs., \$17.50, postpaid.

JUNE PINK.—The earliest of the purplish-pink tomatoes, except in color very similar to Earlina. The fruits are large, nearly round, smooth, solid and of the finest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75; 5 lbs., \$17.50, postpaid.

DWARF CHAMPION — (The Tree Tomato.) Second early. A great favorite. Its dwarf habit and upright growth permit close planting. Color purplish-pink, always smooth and symmetrical. Fine quality and solid-meated. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25; 5 lbs., \$15.75, postpaid.

HUSK TOMATO OR GROUND CHERRY.—For preserves or pies. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Sow seed in hotbed or box about the first of March. When two inches high transplant, if possible, into cold frame. Don't set out until well hardened and all danger of frost is past. Set four or five feet apart. Our stock of tomato seed is the very best obtainable.

JOHN BAER.—This most wonderful tomato originated in the East several years ago; we are the first to introduce it in the West. We are glad to say that John Baer has made good all the wonderful claims made for it, as is shown by the many good words and letters of recommendation we have received from growers, canners and market gardeners. John Baer produces large, beautiful, solid shipping tomatoes in thirty days from plants set out with roots undisturbed. It produces an enormous crop, fifty to 100 fruits to each plant. The tomatoes ripen evenly, right up to the stem; without cripples, cracked, uneven or scarred fruit. John Baer has a wonderful glistening, bright scarlet color; mild, deliciously sweet flesh, which is almost seedless.

Guy Botkins here raised 79 tons on three acres. Mart Moore, another gardener here, raised 27 tons on one acre. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50; 5 lbs., \$20.00, postpaid.

EARLIANA.—The earliest good-sized scarlet tomato. It is hardy, remarkably blight-resistant, and sets a large number of uniformly smooth and solid tomatoes. The size is large enough to make it a superb market variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; 5 lbs., \$16.75, postpaid.

BONNIE BEST.—An extra early scarlet tomato which has proven a success all over the country. It is a few days earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel, which it otherwise resembles. It is smooth, very even in size, very solid and also very prolific. One of the best for the house-garden, canning and shipping. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; 5 lbs., \$16.75, postpaid.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL.—One of the most valuable tomatoes. Matures about a week or ten days later than the Earlina; much handsomer and heavier, produces more abundantly and continuously than that sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; 5 lbs., \$16.75, postpaid.

NEW STONE.—One of the best types of the late, large, smooth, solid, beefy tomatoes, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed (as its name indicates); is an excellent shipper; quality the very best. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$13.00, postpaid.

BEAUTY.—The color is a very glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple. It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retains its large size until very late in the season. It is very productive and will yield more pounds of fruit to the acre than any other kind. It ripens early and evenly and is perfect in shape. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25; 5 lbs., \$15.75, postpaid.

PONDEROSA.—The largest of all tomatoes. Purplish-pink; medium early. The vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are very solid, with exceptionally few seeds, fairly smooth and of extra fine quality, quite free from acid. Very desirable for slicing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.25; 5 lbs., \$20.00, postpaid.

GOLDEN PONDEROSA.—A splendid novelty. Equals its famous parent, the red Ponderosa, in every respect but color, possessing its large size, heavy meat and luscious quality, and in addition is of a striking rich golden-yellow color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50; 5 lbs., \$21.00 postpaid.

YELLOW PEAR.—For preserving. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

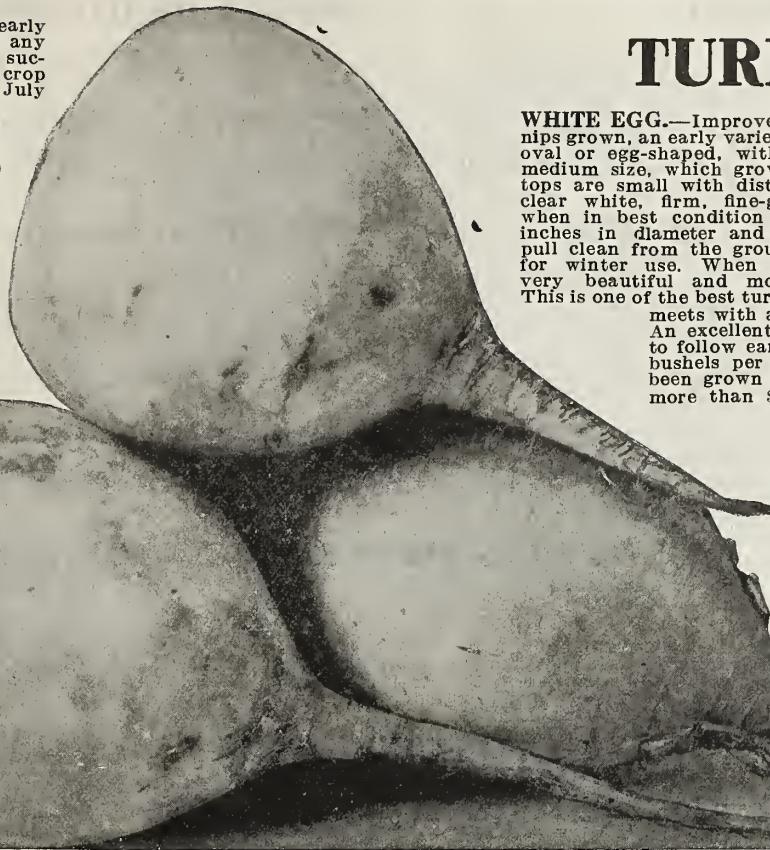


Earlina Tomato



New Extra Early Peerless Pink

SOW TURNIPS for early crop in April and any time until July for succession. For winter crop sow in latter part of July and August. Sow 1½ pounds to acre in drills sixteen inches apart. One ounce to 100 feet of drill.



White Egg Turnips

TURNIPS

WHITE EGG.—Improved. One of the most useful turnips grown, an early variety, maturing in less than 50 days, oval or egg-shaped, with smooth, clear, white roots of medium size, which grow half out of the ground. The tops are small with distinctly cut leaves. The flesh is clear white, firm, fine-grained and sweet. The roots when in best condition for use are usually about two inches in diameter and about 3½ inches long. They pull clean from the ground and are first-rate keepers for winter use. When washed for market, they are very beautiful and most ornamental in appearance. This is one of the best turnips for the private garden and

meets with a ready sale in all large markets. An excellent variety to raise as second crop to follow early vegetables or grain; over 600 bushels per acre of these fine turnips have been grown this way, bringing the gardener more than \$200.00 per acre. Our stock is grown from carefully selected roots true to type and will satisfy the most critical gardener. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.

The earliest turnip in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with bright purple top; leaves few, short and light in color, growing very compact. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid, fine-grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Very similar to the preceding except the skin is pure white, making it especially desirable for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—One of the best market varieties. Roots of large size, globular, purple above and white below the ground, of very attractive appearance. Keeps well; flesh white, fine grained and tender. Much more productive than any flat variety and a better seller. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

AMBER GLOBE.—For table or stock. Very large. Flesh yellow, sweet, skin yellow with green top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

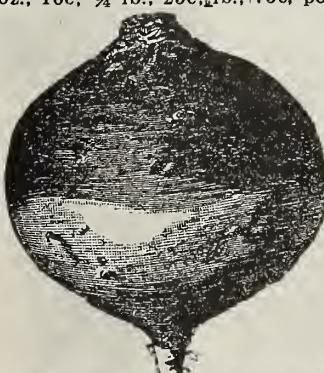
COW HORN.—One of the most useful and valuable turnips known. One of the best and sweetest for home use; very profitable to grow for stock feeding and excellent to plow under as a green fertilizer. This variety is clear white except a little shade of green at the top of the root, which is long and carrot-like in form, cylindrical, but usually ending in a point, and slightly crooked. The roots grow fifteen inches long and more, by about two and one-half inches in diameter and grow about three inches out of the ground. The flesh is fine grained and well flavored and for table use is in best condition when the roots are about two inches in diameter. The variety is of very rapid growth, maturing in about two months and well adapted for fall and early winter use. Desirable for stock feeding and very valuable as a soil improver. Will grow on poor, worn-out soils and if plowed under will enrich it as much as a crop of clover. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

GOLDEN BALL.—One of the most delicate and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well and is superior in its table qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

SOUTHERN PRIZE.—Cultivated extensively for the tops, which are excellent for greens. It is hardy, does not produce a good root. Also a favorite green feed for stock and pastured like rape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

PURPLE TOP (Strap Leaved).—The standard of this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good-sized, small top, with but few upright leaves; flesh very fine grained; flavor good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH (Strap Leaved).—This is a popular early turnip for table use. The roots are of medium size, flat and of white color, very tender and sweet. The leaves are few and grow upright. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.



American Purple Top Rutabaga

RUTABAGAS

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP.—One of the most desirable sorts. Hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, with little or no neck. Smooth, with only small taproot, color of skin purplish red above and bright yellow below the ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

BANGHOLM.—Produces the largest roots and the biggest crops. A purple-top sort of excellent quality and fine shape. The roots are of very large size, slightly tankard shaped, with small neck and few or no side roots. The skin is yellow with purple top. The flesh is yellow, sweet and solid. It has a record of having produced 49 tons per acre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

SWEET GERMAN.—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a Rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. Roots very large, globe-shaped; skin white, greenish on top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Cow Horn

RHUBARB

Rhubarb succeeds best in a deep, rich soil of rather retentive nature. Sow an inch deep and thin to twelve inches in the row. Transplant the next spring.

Victoria.—This is the earliest of all Pie Plants, and is about 2 or 3 times the size of the common Rhubarb; can be used not only in the early spring but summer as well. Stalks of good size, soft and juicy. Flavor sprightly and refreshing. This is the first vegetable of the season and no garden should be without it. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

For prices on Roots see below.



TOBACCO

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—This is a staple variety in all sections of the country. Used for cigar fillers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Havana.—Very early. Used very largely for cigar wrappings. Commands the highest market price when well grown and cured. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

White Burley.—A mild and sweet tobacco. It is the standard main crop variety in the tobacco sections, as it is extra fine for manufacturing in nearly every manner that tobacco is used. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

TOBACCO



Begins to bear fruit in about four months after seed is sown and continues to produce fruit until very late in the fall. Seeds sown in April will give ripe berries in July. The berries are not as large as the standard varieties, but are of superior quality and have the rich, wild strawberry flavor. The

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

Sow salsify early in the spring in drills fifteen inches apart. Freezing in the ground improves flavor. One ounce of good seed for sixty feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—This new salsify, recently from the Sandwich Islands, grows fully double the size of the common variety, and is superior in quality. It is pure white in color and is invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt., 5c.: oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED



POTATO SEED
BALLS

Growing new and distinct potatoes from the seed - ball seed is intensely interesting and fascinating. They will produce innumerable kinds, colors, shapes, sizes, forms and qualities. Some may be of immense value. This incomparable mixture contains choice selections from the United States, South America, Africa and Europe. New creations of merit bring rich returns and your fortune may be in one of these. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES FROM SEED

plant is everbearing in the true sense of the word, producing fruit all summer and comes perfectly true from seed. It also makes a beautiful pot plant, will grow well in the house, and even fruit during the winter. Perfectly hardy everywhere and easy to grow. A packet of seed should produce 40 to 50 plants. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We have increased our facilities in this line and can fill all orders promptly. All plants are grown from our selected seed and thus you can depend upon the genuineness of the plants. The men in charge of this work have had years of experience and use great care to produce strong, vigorous plants, and pack them properly. While they carry much better by express, we shipped thousands by parcel post last season all over the Western slope up to 300 miles. We received a great many letters from our customers stating that they received them in fine condition and had made good growth.

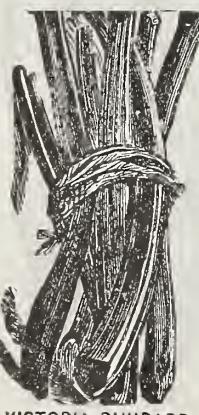
Plants are perishable, and while we take great care in packing we cannot guarantee the safe delivery. But with our facilities for packing and shipping there is very little risk or cause for complaint. Transplanted plants are the SAFEST to ship. Order large quantities by express, if possible. The following prices are prepaid:

We Recommend Transplanted Plants in Preference to Seed Beds

These prices prepaid by Parcel Post or Express.	Doz.	100	1,000	These prices prepaid by Parcel Post or Express.	Doz.	100	1,000
Early Cabbage—(Transplanted), ready April 10th to 25th, Early Winningstadt, Enkhuizen, Wakefield, Copenhagen Market.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$8.00	Peppers—(Transplanted), Ruby King, Chinese Giant, Cayenne, May 15th to June 1st.....	.35	\$1.10	\$9.00
Early Cabbage—(Seed bed), same varieties; ready May 1st to 15th.....	.25	.75	5.50	Egg Plant—(Transplanted), New York Improved Purple, June 1st to 20th.....	.45	2.00	15.00
Late Cabbage—(Seed bed), Danish Ballhead, Danish Roundhead, Late Flat Dutch, All Seasons, Winningstadt, Large Red; ready June 1st to 20th....	.25	.75	5.50	Early Celery—(Transplanted), Golden Self-blanching, White Plume, Easy Blanching, May 15th to June 1st.....	.25	1.00	6.00
Cauliflower—(Transplanted), Early Snowball; ready April 10 to May 1st.....	.30	1.25	10.00	Late Celery—(Transplanted), White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, June 15th to July 15th.....	.25	.75	5.00
Cauliflower—(Transplanted) Late Snowball; ready April 20 to June 1st.....	.30	1.25	10.00	Sweet Potato Plants—Ready May 15th; Yellow Nansmond and Yellow Jersey, home grown.....	.20	.90	6.00
Tomatoes — (Transplanted), Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Bonny Best, Chalk's Jewel (transplanted) and others; May 1st to June 20th.....	.25	1.10	9.00	Asparagus Roots—Conovers, Palmetto, Columbian White, Strong, one-year old.....	.25	1.10	8.00
Tomatoes — (Transplanted), John Baer, Peerless Pink, the earliest and best tomatoes in existence. May 15th to June 15th.....	.30	1.25	9.00	Asparagus Roots—Same varieties as above Strong 2-year-old roots.....	.45	1.40	10.00
				Rhubarb Roots—Victoria, 10c each, 3 for 25c.....	1.00		
				Horse-Radish Roots.....	.30	1.25	

Rhubarb Roots

Everyone realizes the value of rhubarb or pie plant in the home garden. The best way to get a start is to purchase a few roots, as you can save one year's time in this way. The roots we offer are not seedlings but 2-yr. old, strong plants. Plant in spring or fall, setting plants 3 feet apart each way. The stalks should not be pulled the first season. The blossom stalks, however, should always be cut off, so as not to exhaust the plant by going to seed. We recommend the Victoria variety as the most satisfactory. Prices above.



VICTORIA RHUBARB.



Asparagus Roots

It pays to have a small bed of asparagus so as to gather it fresh, and when once set, a bed will last many years. Our roots are strong and healthy. We offer both one and two-year-old plants, but for good, quick results we recommend the two-year-old, which are very strong and vigorous. Prices, see above.

Horse-Radish

Grow it in your own garden and grate fresh. This is one of the hardest vegetables for the garden or farm and can be planted in wet or soggy places where other plants do not do good. It gives results the first year. The larger roots can be taken up and stored for winter use. If grown for the market, you will find it very profitable. Plant the sets small end down in rows 3 ft. apart, about 12 inches apart in the row. It does best in rich, loose soil; set slanting and cover top of root about two to three inches.



HORSE RADISH SETS

MAKE YOUR HOME A PLACE OF BEAUTY

NO MATTER how humble or how pretentious a home is not a pretty or a pleasant place to live unless you have flowers. The word home is barren unless you picture in your mind's eye a place with flowers, shrubbery and vines. These beautify, they signify happiness, contentment and prosperity. Without things of beauty life would be a sordid, long drawn out affair. Flowers inspire us to seek the greater things in life, they cover the barren and bleak spots, they make unsightly places bloom and shed brilliancy which thrills us with joy. Everyone loves flowers, children, young people, old people, all like flowers. They are easy to grow and no one should be without the pleasure of these at any season of the year. During times of sorrow we can find nothing to express our sentiments as well as in flowers. When we wish to convey congratulations or expressions of welcome, flowers are the one thing which can express, in unmistakable words, the message we wish to convey. Flowers add to the value of property. When you anticipate selling a home, the surroundings quite often have a great influence on a prospective purchaser. The flowers have time and again sold the home at an excellent price.

Below we have classified our list of flowers so you may have an idea of what to plant for any purpose. Plant flowers in the front, on all sides and in the back of every home—not only beautify your own home, but help to make every community a place of beauty.

Soils.—Generally speaking, any soil which will produce good vegetables will grow flowers profusely. A good light loam soil supplemented with a liberal quantity of old well rotted manure, is the ideal soil for flowers. They require soil which affords good drainage and a free circulation of water—a soil that is light and porous. Heavy, sticky soils do not produce flowers with any certainty. Such earth should have a good quantity of well-rotted manure spaded in to a depth of eight or ten inches. Sand should also be used when practically obtainable; work this into the soil by spading, sifted ashes and applications of lime are also good for heavy soils. The earth should be worked up in fine condition before planting seed. Break all clods, remove sticks and trash, have a fine well prepared seed bed. Flower seeds do not require very deep covering. After placing seed thinly in small furrows fill in with sandy soil, covering seed to a depth of four or five times their diameter. The seed bed should be kept moist—not soggy with water. A light covering of lawn clippings or long straw will materially assist in germination by preventing a too rapid evaporation of moisture and the caking or crusting of soil. Leave the straw or grass covering over seed bed until sprouts appear and have thoroughly penetrated surface. Seed that germinates too thickly can be used by transplanting. Insert a knife blade under small plants, lift up and place where wanted. Handle carefully. Firm soil around plant, apply liberal quantity of water as plants begin to grow. Keep out weeds, grass, etc. Cultivate frequently and give plenty of water for normal growth, applying this preferably late in afternoons.

Annuals.—Generally speaking, all annuals may be planted early in spring just at the time trees and shrubbery begin to put out leaf buds. Successive plantings may be made of most varieties until the last of June. Use care in preparation of seed beds as suggested under heading of **Soils**. Consult list below for varieties.

Perennials from Seed.—Some of our best and prettiest flowers are perennials. These seeds are best planted in the fall months. They will come out early the following spring. The earlier varieties begin to bloom at once and continue until Jack Frost prepares them for another rest period during the coming winter. See list under **Hardy Perennials**.

Bulbs.—No flower garden is complete without summer and spring flowering bulbs. Some of the most brilliant and stately flowers are produced from bulbs. These rarely ever disappoint in supplying a large and continuous supply of blooms throughout the entire season if given a fair chance and properly cared for.

Dahlias.—These do well in most any soil but thrive best in a light loam soil and when plenty of **well rotted** manure is used. Bulbs may be put out after killing frosts have passed. Cover these about six inches deep. Plants respond to cultivation. Blooms should be cut when fully opened. This will make succeeding flowers prettier and of larger size. Dahlias thrive well in partly shaded places, also in open locations where exposed to sun all day. Water Dahlias frequently.

Gladioli.—Successive plantings of these bulbs should be made every two or three weeks where a continuity of blooms is wanted. Plant bulbs in rich garden soil, covering three to four inches deep. This gives a better root system to support plants. It is often best to tie these to light stakes should they show any tendency to fall over. Cut blooms when fully open. Gladioli make one of our prettiest cut flowers. They are easily grown and should have a place in every flower garden.

Cannas.—These bulbs are treated in the same manner as Dahlias. Best effects may be had by giving attention to height, color of bloom and foliage. Cannas make beautiful beds, borders and backgrounds and are easily grown.



Flowers Make the Home Beautiful

Callas.—Pot in rich heavy soil, allowing about one inch of the root to remain above the surface. Place in warm, sunny window or other protected location. As soon as new growth begins water liberally and regularly. The plants may be placed in open border in summer and taken up at approach of winter, repotting and bringing indoors before any cold weather. They will bloom during winter months.

Tuberoses.—These plants require considerable warmth, the original tuberoses coming from Mexico. Bulbs may be started in pots in early spring, kept indoors and transplanted in open after warm weather has set in. Bulbs should be placed in an upright position with tip barely coming above surface of soil. Water frequently and tie to light stakes if they show tendency to fall over.

SUITABLE VARIETIES TO PLANT FOR CUT FLOWERS.
Acroclinium, Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Aster, Calendula, Calliopsis, Centaurea, Campanula, Chrysanthemum, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Dahlia, Delphinium, Escholtzia, Gallardia, Helianthus, Larkspur, Marigold, Pyrethrum, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Stocks, Sweet Pea, Sweet William, Verbena, Wall Flower, Zinnia.

POT PLANTS EASILY GROWN FROM SEED.
Ageratum, Antirrhinum, Aster, Begonias, Carnation, Cineraria, Coleus, Fuchsia, Geranium, Heliotrope, Mignonette, Myosotis, Nasturtium, Petunia, Stocks.

FLOWERS FOR PARTLY SHADED LOCATIONS.
Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Bellis Perennis, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Delphinium, Digitalis, Matricaria, Myosotis, Poppies, Schizanthus, Pansies.

TALL GROWING FLOWERS FOR BACKGROUNDS, BORDERS AND HEDGES.

Amaranthus, Celosia, Cosmos, Dahlias, Gladioli, Larkspur, Poppy, Tuberoses, Ricinus, Salvia, Sunflower, Zinnia.

VARIETIES FOR EDGING AND WALKS.
Ageratum, Alyssum, Asters (Comet), Candytuft, Dianthus, Lobelia (Crystal Palace), Marigold (dwarf), Myosotis, Phlox (drummondii), Pyrethrum, Nasturtium (dwarf), Zinnia (dwarf).

DWARF AND MEDIUM TALL FLOWERS FOR BACKGROUNDS, BORDERS AND HEDGES.

Alyssum, Candytuft, Carnation, Daisy (bellis perennis), Godetia, Dianthus, Myosotis, Pansy, Pinks (hardy), Sweet William.

FOLIAGE PLANTS.
Amaranthus (tricolor), Canna (bronze foliage), Coleus, Kochia, Nasturtium (colored leaves), Ricinus, Pyrethrum.

HARDY PERENNIALS.
Aquilegia, or Columbine, Aster (michaelmas daisy), Canterbury Bells (cup and saucer type), Chrysanthemum (Japanese), Coreopsis, Daisy (bellis perennis), Daisy (shasta), Delphinium (giant hybrids), Dianthus (plumarius), Digitalis (fox glove), Forget Me Not (palustris sempervirens), Gaillardia (grandiflora mixed), Gypsophila (paniculata), Hollyhock (double and single perennial), Lupinus (polyphyllous), Poppy (Iceland and oriental), Sweet Pea (lathyrus or everlasting), Sweet William (all kinds).

CLIMBING ANNUALS: FOR PORCHES, ARBORS AND TRELLISES.

Canary Bird Vine, Cobea Scandens, Cardinal Climber, Cypress Vine, Wild Cucumber, Dolichos (hyacinth bean), Gourds (all kinds), Moonflower, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Smilax, Sweet Peas, Scarlet Runner Bean.

PERENNIAL AND HARDY ANNUAL VINES.
Cinnamom Vine (perennial), Lathyrus, Sweet Pea (perennial), Humulus Japonicus (hardy annual).

Flowers for the Home Beautiful



American Branching Aster

Imperial or Daybreak.—Sturdy, upright, bushy plants, 15 inches high, producing, in midsummer, masses of flowers unequalled by any other Aster, not less than 50 blooms appearing on a plant. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

Perennial Aster.—(Michaelmas Daisies.) Single, fall blooming, hardy plants, with bright, beautiful flowers. Pkt., 10c.

ACROCLINIUM.—A pretty annual "Everlasting," bearing lovely white or rose-pink flowers, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried for winter bouquets. 18 inches. Pkt., 5c.

AGERATUM, MEXICANUM BLUE.—Flowers light blue or lavender, furnishing a continuous bloom through the summer. Plants flower well in the house in winter; height, twelve inches, hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

ALYSSUM.—A favorite flower for bouquets; white, very fragrant and producing a succession of bloom through the summer and until after severe frosts. Hardy annual.

Martini.—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Carpet of Snow.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.



Giant Antirrhinum



Aquilegia Coerulea



Balsam Double Tall Mixed

CALIFORNIA POPPY (Eschscholtzia).—A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom forming dense, bushy masses with a succession of flowers from July until severe frosts; height one foot; half-hardy perennials. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

ASTERS.—No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the aster, and none are more eagerly sought; an almost endless variety, always reliable. For best results sow seed early indoors, then transplant to open ground.

Peony Flowered.—An old standard. The colors are bright and delicate. Our seed can be depended upon for fine blooms. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Comet or Crego.—A handsome and very distinct variety resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Victoria.—Most handsome aster in cultivation. Long stems, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

American Branching.—Late flowering; very large, very double flowers, handsome colors. The most satisfactory class of all asters. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Queen of the Market.—The earliest flowering first-class aster, coming into flower in July, or fully three weeks in advance of any others; of branching habit; flowers of good size, and borne on long stems, making them exceedingly valuable for cutting. Separate colors. **White, Lavender, Crimson, Light Pink, Purple Rose and Mixed Colors.** Pkt., 5c each; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

The King.—Entirely distinct from any other variety. Large, massive, double flowers 5 inches in diameter, with long, narrow, more or less quilled petals. Plants 18 inches high, branching; blooms from August to October. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

Giant Comet Aster



AMARANTHUS.—Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil.

Tricolor.—Leaves yellow, red and green; well known as Joseph's Coat; very showy in beds alone. Hardy annual two feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed Colors.—Pkt., 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon).—One of the most desirable flowers in the catalogue for its variety of color and succession bloom, lasting from July until severe frost. Perennial, but not hardy.

"Special" Mixture of Giant Snapdragons. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.



Carnation, Giant Marguerite

Beans, Scarlet Runner.—Pkt., 10c.

Balloon Vine.—10 feet high. Pkt., 5c.



Cardinal Climber

CALLIOPSIS.—One of the most popular annuals grown, because of its quick growth and abundant bloom for cutting. Plants two to three feet high. Foliage fine and flowers are borne on slender stems. Colors—Shades of yellow, brown and maroon. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

COREOPSIS (Perennial Callopsis).—One of the finest hardy perennials, blooms all summer. Large golden yellow flowers, fine for cutting. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

CANARY BIRD VINE.—A beautiful climber with charming little canary-colored blossoms. Flowers from July till frost, grows 20 feet high. Tender annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

CANDYTUFT. White Empress.—One of the most popular and hardy annuals; almost equal to Sweet Alyssum. Like it, it is one of the easiest culture and grown for a variety of purposes almost all the year around. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

CANNA.—The Canna is one of our most ornamental plants and is of very easy culture. Soak seed in warm water for a day or two. Plant one-half inch deep, in shallow boxes of rich soil early in spring; place in a warm, sunny window. When plants show two leaves transplant to pots; do not set till nights are warm. Extra fine. Mixed, Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

CASTOR OIL BEAN, GIANT ZANZIBAR. (*Ricinus*).—A new, very large variegated-leaved variety of castor beans. Height seven feet; tender annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

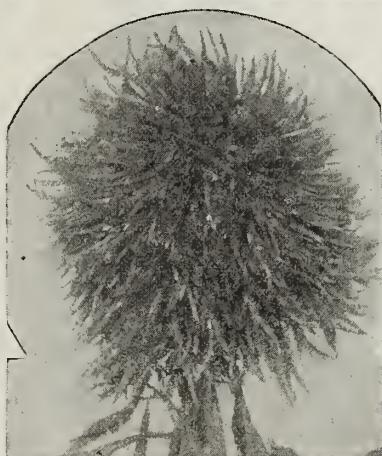
CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula).—A handsome perennial, with blue, white and rose flowers, remaining in bloom a long time; fine for bouquets. Medium.—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer).—The finest of the Canterbury Bells; 2 ft. high; fine for pots and borders. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

CYPRESS VINE.—A most beautiful climber. Height eight feet; tender annual; mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Centaurea Imperialis



Chinese Woolflower



Chrysanthemum, Annual Mixed

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS.—A sweet-scented flower about as large as a carnation, beautifully laciniated and produced on large stems. Annual. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Double Annual Mixed.

—Showy and effective garden favorite, extensively grown for cut flowers. The hardy annuals are summer-flowering border plants; good for pot culture. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Japanese, Perennial.

—Large-flowering double. If sown in early spring, they will flower in fall. These are the famous chrysanthemums grown so extensively by florists for cut flowers. Mixed, Pkt., 15c.



Cosmos, Early Flowering

CELOPSIA (Cockscomb).—Beautiful plants which now grow in distinct varieties, crested and plumed, and are fine for borders and massing in beds.

Crested Cockscomb.—Dwarf mixed with large combs. Pkt., 5c.

Plumed Cockscomb.—All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Pompon Cockscomb Chinese Woolflower 2 to 3 feet high with large ball-shaped flowerheads of brilliant scarlet color; blooms from July till frost. Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA CYANUS (Cornflower or Bachelor's Button).—Showy annual of easy culture, flowering freely, with a great variety of color; height two feet. Pkt., 5c.

COBAEA. Scandens (Cathedral Bell).—One of the handsomest, tall and rapid-growing climbers. Flowers bell-shaped, of beautiful purplish lilac color. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

COLEUS.—Fine bedding plant with beautifully colored foliage. Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER.—Probably the finest annual climber which we have; growing rapidly up to 25 feet high; palm-like deeply cut leaves; clusters of fiery cardinal-red trumpet flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Very graceful and beautiful. Pkt., 10c.

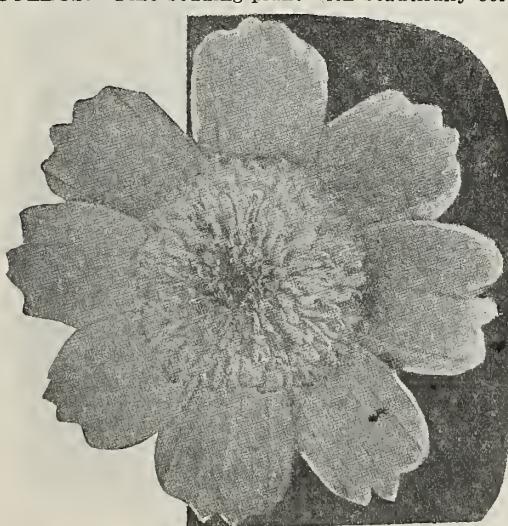
COSMOS.—Grace, daintiness and brilliancy are the characteristics of this pretty flower, with its yellow heart encircled with broad daisy-like petals, carried on long, slender stems which rise from a cloud of feathery foliage. It is very pretty for vases and lasts a week when cut.

Giант Early Flowering.—Dwarf; will flower latter part of July. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

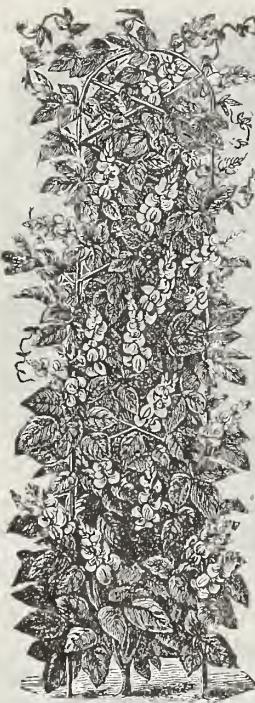
Giants of California.—Very large; late. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

New Double, Crowned and Crested.—A new and beautiful race of cosmos with double crowns giving the flowers a dainty and exquisite appearance. Early flowering. Mixed colors. Pkt., 15c.

CUCUMBER, WILD.—Very hardy, quick-growing vine. Must be planted very early. Pkt., 5c, oz., 15c.



Cosmos, Double Crowned and Crested



Dolichos' Hyacinth Bean



Daisy (Bellis)



Fuchsia, Mixed



Geranium Zonale



Gourds, Mixed



Heliotrope, Mammoth

GAILLARDIA, Picta.—A showy annual with brownish red flowers bordered with yellow and white, blooming strongly through the season and until after heavy frost. Height eighteen inches. Single and double mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

GAILLARDIA, grandiflora. Superb mixed.—Very showy and effective, hardy perennial plants; will bloom all season; shades of yellow, gold and crimson. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.



Helichrysum Monstrosum

DAHLIA.—Easily grown from seed; if sown early will bloom first summer.

Double Large Flowers, mixed.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.
Cactus, mixed.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

DAISY. (Burbank's Shasta).—Produces an abundance of daisy-like flowers about one foot high; fine for edging beds or rustic baskets; finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

DAISY (English Bellis).—Double mixed. Half hardy perennials, about 6 inches high. Rose and white shades. Make delightful borders for taller plants. Pkt., 10c.
DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur).—Giant Hybrids. Immense spikes of single and double flowers, mostly shades of blue. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove).—Showy and useful plant for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble-shaped; all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing roots. Height, two feet. Hardy biennial. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

DIANTHUS (Pinks).—This magnificent class of plants is one of the most satisfactory that can be raised from seed and one of the most beautiful existing.

Chinensis, Double China Pinks.—Very large, showy flowers of the brightest colors. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Lacinatus, Double Fringed Pinks.—Very large double flowers with fringed edges in great variety of colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

Plumarius semperflorens.—Hardy perennial, ever-blooming garden pinks, sweet scented double, semi-double and single flowers in many beautiful colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Beans).—Rapid growing hardy annual climbers with pea-shaped flowers of purple color, which are followed by ornamental seed pods. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru).—A handsome plant, making an attractive display of its many-colored flowers from middle of July until frost. Hardy annual. Height, two feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



Gaillardia, Annual, Mixed

GOURDS.—Tender annuals; valuable for covering porches and trellises; height, twenty feet.

Dish Cloth.—Used for bath sponge. Pkt., 5c.

Hercules Club.—Largest gourd. Pkt., 5c.

Nest Egg.—White like an egg. Pkt., 5c.

Dipper or Calabash.—The pipe gourd. Pkt., 5c.

Apple-shaped. Pkt., 5c.

Bottle-shaped.—Pkt., 5c.

Mock Orange.—Orange-shaped. Pkt., 5c.

Pear-shaped.—Striped, very showy. Pkt., 5c.

Sugar Trough.—Pkt., 5c.

Mixed, all varieties.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

FORGET-ME-NOT.—The different varieties of this popular plant are very beautiful and too well known to need description. They succeed best in moist situations.

Alpestris.—Dark blue; annual. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

Palustris semperflorens.—Hardy perennial; ever-blooming, clear blue flowers in pretty sprays. Pkt., 10c.

FEVERFEW (Matricaria).—Free flowering hardy annual plants covered all season with dainty, double, pure white flowers an inch across. 18 inches high. Pkt., 5c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath).—Dwarf branching plants of quick growth and great freedom of bloom. The flowers are small, star-like and borne in feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers.

Elegans grandiflora.—Annual; white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Paniculata.—Hardy perennial, white. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

FUCHSIA.—As easily grown from seed as from cuttings; flowers freely the first year. Double and single mixed. Pkt., 15c.

GERANIUM.—Valuable house plants, blooming continuously; plants will flower from seed in 4 or 5 months.

Zonale.—Scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

Lady Washington.—Richly colored show flowers. Pkt., 20c.

HELIOTROPE.—Highly valued, sweet scented pot and bedding plants. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower).—Hardy annual, flowers of the brightest colors. Double mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

HOLLYHOCKS.—Very beautiful when used in fence corners or as a screen. The perennials bloom second year.

Perennials, Single.—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Perennials, Double.—Mixed. Superior strain. Pkt., 10c.
Annual Everblooming.—If sown early will bloom in July and continue till frost. Large double flowers with fringed petals in great variety of brilliant colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS (Climbing Hop).—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

JOB'S TEARS (Coix Lachrymae).—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

KOCHIA, Summer Cypress.—Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.



Hollyhock, Annual, Mixed



Marigold, Pride of the Garden

MARIGOLD.—The French varieties are tall, usually two feet or more, while the African are more dwarf, of most perfect form and gorgeous beauty; all are desirable. Half-hardy annual; bloom till frost.

African Dwarf.—Pride of the garden. Very fine, double mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

French Double Tall.—Very fine mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

LATHYRUS.—*Latifolius* (Perennial Sweet Pea).—Hardy, lives for years, continuously in bloom. Fine for covering old stumps. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

MOONFLOWER.—A very vigorous climber, reaching a height of thirty to fifty feet before the end of the summer. Blooms at night. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10c.

MORNING GLORY.—The most popular and well known annual vine in cultivation.

Tall Morning Glory.—Very fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Japanese.—Flowers of immense size, mottled, striped and marked in many ways and colors. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Double Flowering.—Very large, double flowers of beautiful form and coloring. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

MATHIOLA.—The wonderful perfume plant. Hardy annual. Should be grown in every garden for the entrancing fragrance it emits during the evening. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

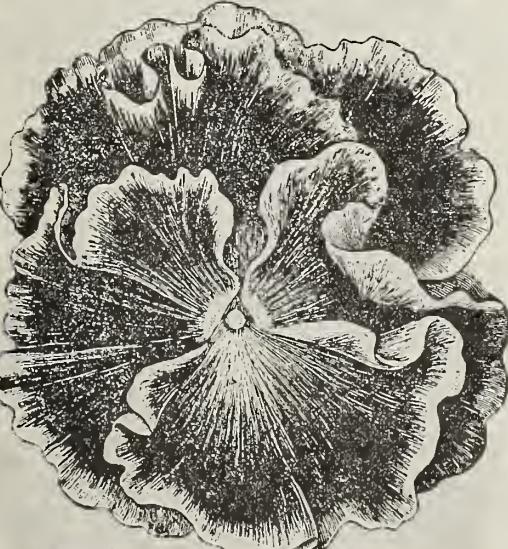
MAURANDIA.—Rapid growing, tender perennial climber; fine for hanging baskets, etc. Height 10 ft. Blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.

NICOTIANA affinis Hybrids.—Very showy, large flowers in a great variety of colors. Pkt., 5c.

NASTURTIUM, Giant Dwarf.—Our mixture of dwarf Nasturtiums is very choice; none better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Giant Tall.—A beautiful, tender climbing vine. Height, 6 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Hybrids of Madame Gunther.—A dark-leaved strain of climbers, noted for the wide range of bright and distinct colorings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.



Masterpiece

LANTANA.—Well known shrubby plants, with clusters of verbena-like flowers. Make a grand display the first season; flower all summer; much admired. Pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR.—Very handsome and useful annual. The brilliancy of their color is unsurpassed. They bloom from July till frost.

Double Tall Rocket.—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c. **LINARIA** *Reticulata aurea purpurea* (Toad Flax).—Color, rich purplish crimson mottled with bright orange, the shape resembling miniature snapdragons. Height, 6 inches. Pkt., 5c.

LOBELIA.—A most elegant and useful genus of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, edging or pots. They are applied as universally in general summer gardens as scarlet geraniums to beds, of which they form a neat and effective edging. Seeds should be covered lightly.

Gracilis.—Blue, trailing fine for baskets. Pkt., 5c.

Crystal Palace, compacta.—Dark blue flower and dark foliage. 6 inches high. Erect. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

LUPINUS.—Hardy plants easily grown, with long, beautiful spikes of various colored pea-shaped flowers and graceful foliage.

Annual Sorts.—Mixed, 2 ft. high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Polyphyllous Sorts.—Hardy perennial, 3 feet high. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.



Giant Japanese Morning Glories



Double Morning Glories



Monnette Dwarf Machet

MIGNONETTE.—A well-known hardy annual, producing dense, semi-globular heads of exceedingly fragrant flowers borne on spikes three to six inches long. It is in bloom nearly the whole season, and the perfume is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed.

Dwarf Machet.—Deep red spikes. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

Grandiflora.—Large blooming. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.



Nasturtiums, Giant Tall Mixed

NIGELLA, Miss Jekyl.—Finely cut foliage, beautiful cornflower-blue flowers Hardy annual. Pkt., 10c.

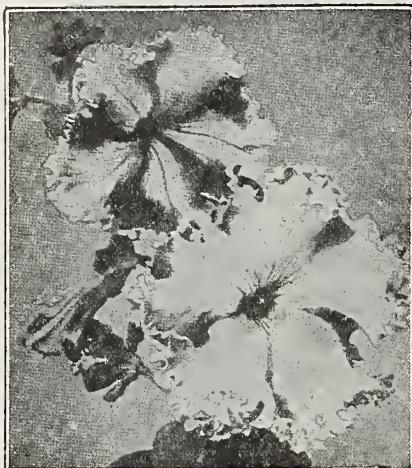
PANSY.—Pansies grow best and produce the largest flowers in light-rich soil and cool, moist weather, but will flower freely from spring sown seed during the hot summer months. Sow the seed thinly and in quite shallow drills as early in the spring as the soil can be dug in fine, loose condition. When the young plants are well started, thin them out or transplant to fresh beds, setting them eight inches apart each way.

Tricolor.—Very large flowered, mixed. Entirely distinct and beautiful race, with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of colors. Plants of vigorous, compact growth. The flowers, which possess unusual substance and consistency, are each marked with three large blotches or spots. Pkt., 10c.

Imperial Mixture.—While the giant flowered are the greatest favorites they do not carry all shades and colors which are found in our Imperial Mixture. This is the florist's popular strain. Mixed, a popular assortment. Pkt., 10c.

Masterpiece.—Enormous flowers with curled, wavy petals, of strikingly beautiful colorings. Pkt., 15c.

Pansy Plants.—Large flowering varieties in glorious mixture. 60c per doz., not prepaid. By parcel post, 70c per doz.



Petunia, Giants of California

POPPY.—Few garden flowers excel the poppy in beauty and popular favor. Our mixed strains contain some wonderful colors.

Shirley.—The most beautiful of all single poppies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Carnation Flowered or Featherball.—Flowers of immense size, double and fringed. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Paeony-flowered.—Large, showy, double, globular flowers. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Double and Single Mixed.—Very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Iceland.—Perennial, hardy, 1 foot high, will bloom almost as quickly as the annuals. Starts from seed and continues in flower the entire season. Bright green, fern-like foliage and brilliant flowers. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Oriental Hybrids Mixed.—Hardy perennial. Enormous, gorgeous flowers. Pkt., 10c.

PORTULACA.—There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant-colored Portulacas. They are in bloom from the first of July until killed by frost. Plant in open ground after it has become warm.

Single.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Double.—Very fine strain. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 50c.

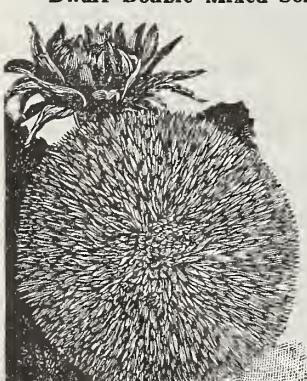
FAIRY OR BABY ROSE (Roses from seed the first year).—The plants bloom in three months after sowing; so that seed sown in February in the house may be had in bloom in June in the open ground, where they continue to bloom throughout the season, single, semi-double and double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly Flower).—They form compact plants literally covered with beautiful orchid-like flowers, all delicately fringed and curiously marked with crimson, lilac, purple and yellow blotches. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SUNFLOWER.—Stately, decorative, hardy annuals with great masses of yellow flowers. Fine among shrubbery and for screens.

Chrysanthemum Flowered.—Large, rich golden yellow flowers, perfectly double. 6 feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Dwarf Double Mixed Sorts.—Pkt., 5c.



Sunflower, Chrysanthemum

PETUNIA.—One of the best flowers for a splendid display through the entire season. Beautiful new colors. Striped and marked in the most diversified manner. The ease of culture and continuous bloom, adaption for different styles of growth render the Petunia one of the most beautiful of the annuals.

Giants of California.—Single, of immense size, mostly ruffled and fringed. Mixed colors. Pkt., 20c.

Striped and Blotched.—Single. A fine mixture. Pkt., 5c.

Superb Double Mixed.—Saved from double flowers which seed very sparsely. Flowers largest per cent doubles, but some single blooms. All beauties. Pkt., 25c.

Single Mixed.—Good bright colors. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 30c.

PHLOX, Drummondii.—Phlox Drummondii is one of the finest annual plants, and stands almost unrivaled for profusion of color. The seeds can be planted in open ground in autumn or spring. Give good, rich ground and plant six inches apart each way. Hardy annual. One foot high.

Grandiflora (Large flowering).—This type has the largest heads and the largest individual flowers. Mixed. Pkt., 3c; 1/2 oz., 50c.

Star Phlox.—Pretty star-shaped flowers. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 50c.



Phlox, Large Flowering

SALPIGLOSSIS (Velvet Flower).—Very showy bedding or border plants; erect, large, funnel-shaped flowers. The colors are beautifully marbled and penciled, purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff and almost black.

Grandiflora Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 40c.

Emperor.—The finest strain, very large, strikingly beautiful flowers. Pkt., 10c.

SALVIA.—The Salvia or Flowering Sage is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes and continues in bloom in the open ground till frost. Tender plants.

Splendens.—Beautiful bright scarlet. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 50c.

Bonfire.—One of the finest salvias; 2 feet high and 2 feet in diameter with large, dense, flaming scarlet spikes; seemingly on fire all the time. Pkt., 10c.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride).—A free flowering, tall annual, round, full double flowers of a feathery appearance. Sow early in the spring where plants are to remain.

Double Mixed.—Colors white, cherry, lilac, purple, yellow and rose. Pkt., 5c.

SMILAX.—A well known greenhouse and window vine, with graceful dark green foliage. Height, 8 ft. Pkt., 5c.



Poppy Carnation or Featherball



Fairy or Baby Rose

STOCKS.—To have them bloom early, start in hotbed and transfer when small into pots and turn out in open border when weather is warm. They will blossom late in the season if planted in the open ground. Hardy annual. One foot. Stocks are splendid for bedding and pot plants; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom they are unsurpassed.

Double Ten Weeks.—The earliest and best class for outdoors. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 50c.

Giant Beauty.—Large double, deliciously fragrant flowers. Sown in March they will bloom outdoors from July till frost. Sown from July to September they will bloom during winter; they make fine pot plants. Pkt., 10c.



Stocks, Double, Ten Weeks

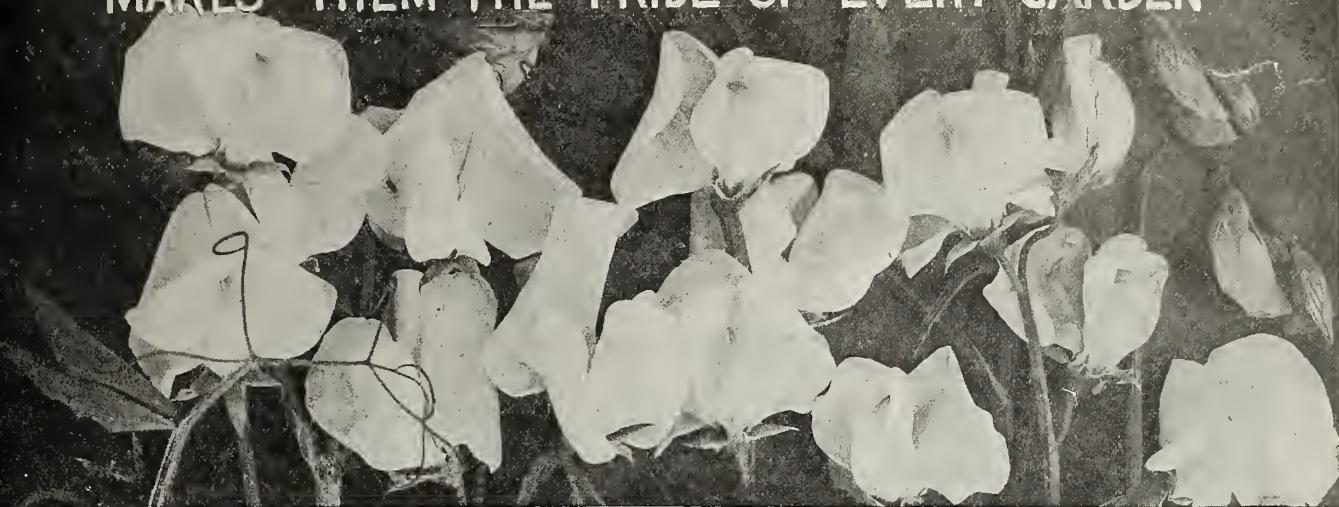
SWEET WILLIAM.—Old-fashioned hardy perennial plants producing large heads of beautifully colored sweet scented flowers in great abundance. 1 1/2 feet high.

Giant Flowered Single.—An improvement on older sorts, both in variety of color and size of flowers and tresses. Single flowers are often enormous. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Flowered Double.—Like the above it is an improvement on the old-fashioned Sweet William, producing umbels of enormous size on stiff stems and in great variety of shades and colors. The single florets often measure one inch in diameter. Pkt., 10c.

New Everblooming.—The other varieties listed here do not flower until the second year from seed, but this new strain will flower in 50 to 60 days if sown in April and continue in bloom all season. It is entirely hardy and lasts for years. Large, fragrant flowers in a great variety of colors and markings, all colors mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 45c.

THE RARE BEAUTY AND FRAGRANCE OF THE SWEET PEA MAKES THEM THE PRIDE OF EVERY GARDEN



SWEET PEAS

Grandiflora (Large flowered Sweet Peas).—The following varieties are the very choicest of the grandiflora sorts, standing at the head of their respective color:

Prices of the following named varieties: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Dorothy Eckford.—One of the best all white sorts.

Hon. Mrs. Kenyon.—The best yellow to date.

Prima Donna.—Pure pink, large flower.

Price of Wales.—Rose crimson.

Blanche Ferry.—Pink and white, extra early.

Lady Grisel Hamilton.—Best lavender, giant, flowered.

Black Knight.—Deep maroon, shaded black.

King Edward.—Bright red, crimson-scarlet.

Captain of the Blues.—Rich, deep navy blue.

Flora Norton.—The clearest bright blue.

Janet Scott. A grand, deep, rich pink.

Miss Willmott.—Brilliant orange-pink.

De Luxe Mixture Grandiflora Varieties.—All colors, are extremely showy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Giant Spencer Sweet Peas.—A wonderful type with large round, open flowers of immense size, with wavy standards and widespread wings. Our list contains the finest of the older sorts and also the best of the latest novelties. Prices for any of the following named sorts: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Dobbies' Cream.—The finest and largest primrose-yellow.

Elfrieda Pearson.—The finest and largest blush pink.

King Manoel.—Rich, glossy, deep maroon.

King White.—The best pure white.

Florence Nightingale.—The largest and finest pure lavender.

Margaret Atlee.—The best rich pink.

Royal Purple.—Rich royal purple, one of the finest sorts.

Rosabelle.—The largest deep rose.

Thos. Stevenson.—Brilliant orange-scarlet. The most striking color of all.

WALLFLOWER.—Wallflower should be better known. Their adaptability for pot culture and outdoor bedding and their peculiarly sweet odor should win favor. They are easily grown, and last long as cut flowers.

Paris Extra Early.—Annual; a beautiful single variety; will flower in summer and fall from spring sown seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

German Double.—Perennial; the very finest sorts. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

ZINNIA.—The double Zinnia is one of the easiest grown and most showy of garden annuals. The plants come quickly from seeds, and make a fine display in a bed or border. Each flower lasts for several weeks and the plants bloom abundantly until destroyed by frost.

Tall Double.—The old-fashioned strain, 2 ft. high. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Tall Colossal.—A superb new class with giant flowers measuring 5 to 6 inches across, perfectly double and of the richest, most varied colors and shades. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

Vermillion Brilliant.—Rich bright scarlet.

Wedgewood.—Clear, silvery blue.

Scarlet Emperor.—Brilliant, rich deep-scarlet.

Superb Spencer Mixture from above varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Extra Early Giant Spencer Sweet Peas.—"All the Year Around Sweet Pea." A new type of sweet peas, which comes into flower 5 to 6 weeks earlier than the regular Spencers and if the flowers are kept picked will bloom until destroyed by frost. They are much better adapted to warm climates than the later varieties. The flowers are of immense size, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, beautifully waved and are carried on long, stiff stems usually in threes and often in fours.

Prices for any of the following named sorts: Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

Giant Blanche Perry.—Pink and white.

Heatherbell.—A rich, pleasing mauve-lavender.

Liberty.—Bright crimson.

Meadow Lark.—Large, cream colored.

Melody.—Deep rose-pink.

Morning Star.—Deep orange-scarlet.

Red Wing.—Crimson magenta.

Snowflake.—The best pure white.

Song Bird.—A soft shade of pale pink.

Songster.—Lavender.

Warbler.—Rich mauve purple.

Yarrawa.—Large rose-pink flowers.

Extra Early Giant Spencer Mixture. All colors. Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

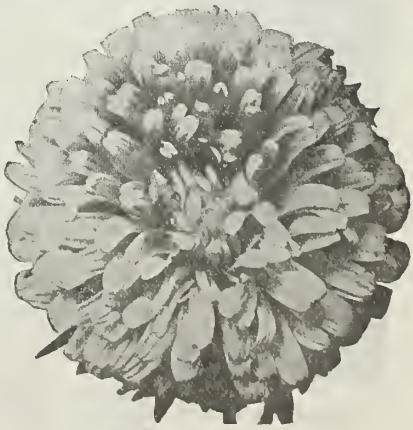
VERBENA.—The fine variety of colors, with stripes and markings of different shades; the profuse and long continued bloom make them one of the most desirable annuals for general culture.

Fine Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

Mammoth Prize Mixture.—Trusses and individual flowers of the largest size. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.



Verbena
Mammoth Prize Mixture



Zinnia, Colossal Double

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

THE BEST CANNAS

Cannas do well everywhere and in all soils, but will succeed best in rich soil and in a sunny position.

The following are the finest varieties having enormous flowers of beautiful coloring:

Queen Helen.—Yellow flowers, dotted with red, green foliage, 5 ft. high.

King Humbert.—Orange-scarlet flowers; dark bronze foliage, 5 ft. high.

Mrs. Alfred Conard.—Salmon-pink flowers; green foliage, 4 ft. high.

Eureka.—The best white; green foliage, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high.

Wintzer's Colossal.—Bright scarlet flowers, 8 inches across; the largest of any canna; green foliage, 5 ft. high.

Orange Bedder.—Bright orange, a dazzling color; green foliage, 5 ft. high.

Any of the above cannas, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen; the set of 6 only \$1.00, postpaid.

THE BEST GLADIOLI

Gladioli deserve a place in every garden; they are of the easiest culture and are the most attractive and useful of all summer flowering bulbs. The following are the finest and most distinct sorts:

America.—Soft flesh pink.

Mrs. Francis King.—Light scarlet.

Principis.—Rich, dazzling scarlet.

Europa.—Snow white.

Sulphur King.—The finest yellow.

Baron Hulot.—Dark blue.

Any of the above, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; the set of 6 for 50c, postpaid. Giant Mixed Gladioli, all colors, 5c each; 50c doz.; 50 for \$2.00; 100 for \$3.75, postpaid.

THE FINEST DAHLIAS



Dahlia Delice

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

Cuban Giant.—Bright maroon.
Dreer's White.—Pure white.
A. D. Livoni.—Clear pink.
Red Hussar.—Cardinal red.
Princess Victoria.—Primrose yellow.
Price—25c each; 5 for \$1.10; dozen, \$2.50, postpaid.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Jack Rose.—Crimson red.
Delice.—Glowing rose-pink.
Yellow Colosse.—Bright yellow.
Perle De Lyon.—Pure white.
Grand Manitou.—White striped violet.
Price—30c each; 5 for \$1.25; dozen, \$2.60, postpaid.

Mixed Double Dahlia Roots.—Each, 15c; 5 for 70c; dozen, \$1.50, postpaid.

CINNAMON VINE.—Hardy climber with dark green foliage, late in the season bearing a profusion of small white flowers of a delicious cinnamon fragrance. Perfectly hardy everywhere, the vines dying down to the ground each autumn, but growing again very rapidly in early spring, soon covering any trellis or arbor. Where you wish to hide unsightly places we would suggest planting the Cinnamon Vine. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c.

CALLAS

Spotted Leaf.—Dwarf, compact, lovely plants with a mass of beautiful leaves and an abundance of flowers. Foliage, deep green with numerous white spots. Flowers small, pure white, with a dark center. Fine for open ground and pot culture. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

Golden Yellow.—Dark green, foliage spotted white and large golden-yellow flowers. A plant of unusual beauty and novelty. Each, 35c; 6 for \$1.75.



Cinnamon Vine



Gladioli, Large Flowered Mixed

CACTUS DAHLIAS

Kalif.—Pure scarlet.
Kriemhilde.—Brilliant pink.
Sonnengold.—Golden yellow.
Rheinkoenig.—Snow white.
Marathon.—Rich purple.
Price—25c each; 5 for \$1.10; dozen, \$2.50, postpaid.

PAEONY FLOWERED DAHLIAS

Andrew Carnegie.—Salmon-pink.
Geisha.—Brilliant scarlet and gold.
Leo XIII.—Canary-yellow.
Queen Wilhelmina.—Pure white.
Chantenay.—Carmine rose.
Price—30c each; 5 for \$1.40; dozen, \$2.60, postpaid.

Mixed Double Dahlia Roots.—Each, 15c; 5 for 65c; dozen, \$1.35, postpaid.



Hyacinthus Candicans

TUBEROSES, Double Pearl.

A most delightfully fragrant and beautiful summer-flowering bulb. Plants are of dwarf, stocky growth, producing flower-spikes 2 feet high, covering 2/3 of their length with perfectly double flowers 2 inches across, which are glistening white and deliciously fragrant. For early flowers start in February or March in the house or hotbed. For flowering in the open border, plant about the middle of May. **Strong flowering bulbs**, 10c, dozen, \$1.00.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

A species of Hyacinth which blooms in fall if planted in spring. The bulbs throw up large flower stems, 3 to 5 feet high, with gigantic spikes of thimble-shaped white blossoms. For a cemetery nothing can be more beautiful or appropriate and nothing thrives better in any situation. Strong bulbs, sure to bloom, 10c each; 3 for 25c; 12 for 75c.



Tuberose

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS



Progressive Everbearing Strawberry

BLACKBERRIES.

Thornless Blackberry.—Burbanks. One of the heaviest producers. Hardy anywhere. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; 10 for \$3.00.

Ward.—Sweet and melting, being without core. An enormous yielder.

Snyder.—One of the best for the north and very hardy. Berries very sweet, juicy, of fine flavor and without core.

Dewberry.—Lucretia (or Creeping Blackberry).—Conceded to be the finest of its class. Superb quality.

Price of above: Each, 25c; \$1.50 doz.; 100 for \$10.00, prepaid.

CURRANTS.

Perfection.—Beautiful bright red, very large, holding its size to end of bunch; easy to pick; a superior bearer, less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. 50c each; \$4.50 doz., prepaid.

White Grape.—Very large; yellowish white, sweet and very mild acid; excellent quality. 50c each; \$4.50 per doz., prepaid.

RASPBERRIES.

St. Regis Everbearing (Red).—Bears fruit perpetually for four months. It is the first to give ripe fruit, and continues to produce berries without intermission until October. The berries are surpassing in quality—rich and sugary. St. Regis is very hardy, an excellent shipper and wonderfully prolific. Doz. \$1.25; 100 for \$9.50.

Cuthbert (Red).—Fruit bright red, very large, splendid shipper, sweet and luscious. Doz., \$1.00; 100 for \$7.50.

Gregg (Black).—Very large and late. Very desirable for market and home use. Doz., \$1.00; 100 for \$7.50.

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS

20c each; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50, postpaid. (Unless otherwise priced.)

These plants of perennial flowers will bloom early in spring. They may be planted either in the fall or early in spring. Perennials produce some of our finest flowers. They continue to

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Strawberry, Everbearing Progressive.—This new Strawberry bears a full crop in the spring and continues to bear berries all summer and in the fall up to the time of hard freezing. The greatest novelty in strawberries ever produced. Think of a variety that you can pick ripe berries from for three months, or until they are destroyed by the frost. The fruit is very large, smooth and colors up evenly all over; no green tips. In quality and flavor it is fine. It fruits on new runners and old plants; a strong, healthy grower and remarkable stouter. The ideal berry for the family garden. Price postpaid, 25 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.75; 1,000 for \$22.50.

We can also supply the following varieties of strawberries: Jacundas, Captain Jack, Senator Dunlop, Aroma—ready for shipment in April and May.

Prices for above varieties: 25 for 60c; 100 for \$1.25; 1,000 for \$9.00, prepaid.

GRAPES.

Concord (Black).—Well known, reliable, deep purple. An old stand-by.

Niagara (White).—Vine hardy, unusually strong grower; bushes large and compact; light greenish white, semi-transparent, skin thin and tough; sweet to center.

Moore's Early (Black).—Bunch medium; berry large, round, black, with a heavy blue bloom; vine hardy and prolific. Its large size and earliness render it desirable for an early crop.

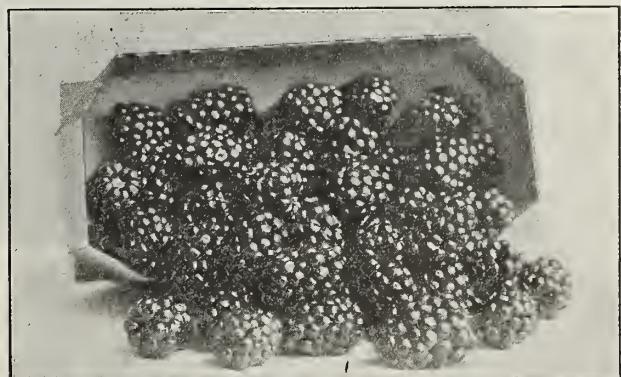
Prices for above: Each, 40c; doz., \$4.00, prepaid.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Josselyn.—Fruit large, a bright shiny red, a most beautiful and attractive berry. Flavor is most delicious and commands the very best market price. Plants and foliage are at all times vigorous, clean, healthy and mildew-proof. Thoroughly hardy and enormously productive.

Downing.—The berry is large, handsome, a pale green in color, of excellent quality. A favorite for home and market.

Prices for above: Each, 50c; doz., \$4.50, prepaid.



St. Regis Everbearing Raspberries



Shasta Daisy

bloom throughout the season and for a number of years. Once planted they are very little further trouble.

Achillea.—Masses of white flowers. Grows about one foot high.

Aquilegia, Vulgaris.—Columbine of many colors and kinds. Mixed.

Digitalis, or Fox Glove.—Blooms in Juno, purple white, lilac and rose flowers. Mixed.

Gypsophila Paniculata.—Beautiful small white flowers. Suitable for cutting.

Gaillardia Grandiflora.—Large flowers of gorgeous coloring. Crimson, orange and vermillion. Mixed.

Hollyhocks.—Separate colors, white, pink, yellow, red.

Pinks, Hardy Garden.—Old favorite flowers. Bloom all summer.

Canterbury Bells (Campanula Medium).—Bell shaped flowers of blue, rose and white colors. Mixed.

Carnation.—Large red flowers. Everbloomer.

Chrysanthemum, Japanese.—Separate colors. Pink, white, yellow, large blooms.

Chrysanthemum.—Hardy.—Produces flowers in clusters. Separate colors, white, red, yellow, pink.

Coreopsis, Lanceolata Grandiflora.—Rich golden yellow flowers. Long stems.

Shasta Daisy.—Beautiful cut flowers: produce all season.

Delphinium or Larkspur.—Very useful, hardy blue flowers.

Platycodon.—Japanese Bell Flower.

Pansy Plants, St. Steel's Mastodon.—Mixed colors. Doz., 75c; separate colors, Bronze Queen and Red Meteor, 80c doz.

Poppy, Oriental Hybrids.—Large brilliant flowers, white, orange, scarlet. Mixed.

Rudbeckia, or Golden Glow.—Golden Yellow blossoms, 5 to 6 feet high.

Sweet William.—Brilliant mixed colors.

FARM AND FIELD SEED DEPARTMENT

IMPORTANT

Field or other seed not quoted at prepaid prices may be sent in any quantity by parcel post. Each sack or package must not weigh over 70 pounds; this is the weight limit for a single package. Large lots of seed must be resacked to conform with this ruling. We make an extra charge of 25c for container and resacking each 70 lbs. of seed. Postage on this amount up to a distance of 150 miles is 77c. Add 25c for resacking and you will know the cost of mailing each 70 lbs. lot up to the third zone. When ordering seed sent by parcel post be sure to avoid delay by remitting proper postage and resacking charges. For further information on postage rates refer to parcel post scale as shown on page 2. All grass and clover seed should be shipped in seamless sacks to insure safe delivery. An extra charge of 60c is made for each seamless sack.

Prices for Field Seeds are subject to market changes and subject to stock being unsold; our present prices are given on our Field Seeds Price List which is enclosed in this catalog. We issue new price lists from time to time during the season, as any changes in prices are necessary; if you delay ordering after receiving this, send for new prices which will be mailed you promptly, or send us in your order and we will fill at lowest possible prices.

We quote special prices on large quantities.

We urge all customers to use our "Mile-High" grade of seeds, which is the best obtainable, unexcelled in purity, vitality, plumpness and color and is guaranteed to be free of noxious weeds. Mile-high seeds being raised in this high altitude, short season and severe climate are the most hardy, earliest maturing and most prolific grown and are adapted to all climates.

Alfalfa or Lucerne



COLORADO MOUNTAIN ALFALFA.—We sell only a special strain of alfalfa, high altitude seed, that is home grown seed, raised on the mountains in this part of the country, where the climate is as severe as in the coldest part of Montana or Dakota, and extremely hot in summer. The strain of alfalfa is acclimated here through continuous use during nearly half a century, and is exceptionally hardy; it rarely winter-kills, but grows tall

We call special attention to our Mile-High grade, the highest quality obtainable and guaranteed free of noxious weeds and of the highest vitality, heavy plump grain of bright yellow color. Owing to the short crop of alfalfa in this country and consequently high prices, large quantities of foreign alfalfa seed have been imported into this country; we want it, however, distinctly understood that we handle only Colorado grown seed, do not sell foreign or southern seed, which is generally badly adulterated or mixed with seeds, not hardy, not adapted to our country.

The seed may be sown early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in order to catch the spring rains, as it needs moisture to germinate. In localities where irrigation is used, it can be sown successfully at any time during spring and summer. Twelve to fifteen pounds is sufficient for an acre. To secure the best stand we would advise to sow lengthwise and crosswise, on dry land where the rainfall is below normal, and for seed purposes the seed should be drilled in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, and the plants cultivated to preserve moisture. This insures a good crop even in the driest season.

For our Western country especially is Alfalfa the most valuable forage plant. It has done more to increase farm values in the West than all other crops combined. It is so well known and widely cultivated that a description hardly seems necessary. It thrives best on a sandy loam, the richer the better, although it has proven a success on heavy and compact clay soil. It has a remarkable characteristic for rooting deeply in the soil and in some instances it has been known to root as deeply as 30 feet, going down to the subsoil moisture, which gives the plants life to withstand extreme heat and cold, and to yield heavy crops under the most adverse climatic condition. Although a prodigious yielder, it does not exhaust the soil, but improves the ground by the decay of the long roots, and converts it into rich ground, full of vegetable matter. The biggest crops you can grow will follow an alfalfa sod. It is the most nutritious and most palatable forage plant grown anywhere; in its chemical analysis it is fully equal to wheat bran pound for pound. Dairy cows thrive on it as on no other feed. Cattle fatten on it better than on any other forage; horses will retain their flesh on it with a smaller allowance of grain than with any other feed, nothing will take its place with sheep, either as a maintenance ration or for fattening purposes, and even for poultry there is nothing else so good. Fattening hogs put on gain faster and cheaper when given an Alfalfa pasture supplemented by corn than with any other combination known, and hogs raised on alfalfa have no cholera.

and luxuriantly, thriving equally well on dry land as on irrigated soil and yielding the heaviest crop per acre of any strain of ordinary alfalfa we know of. Mountain Alfalfa is adapted to all parts of our country, will grow and flourish in every state of the Union and is harder, of more vigorous growth and a heavier cropper than seed grown elsewhere.

Price—Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs. at market price.



Baling a bumper crop of Alfalfa—the Wonder Crop

42 GRAND JUNCTION SEED COMPANY, GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

ALFALFA

Pedigreed Grimm or Everlasting

COLORADO GROWN SEED



Field of Grimm's Alfalfa

It has the most peculiar habit to propagate itself from the roots. Tiny roots are sent out from near the crown of the plant, about two inches below the surface and running out about twelve inches, sends up a new plant from which a system of roots are sent down. Thus one plant will spread indefinitely. The writer dug up several new plants and found them attached by a small root to the parent plant. If there is any other variety that has that habit, the writer has never heard of it.

The branching root stock, which is a most important distinguishing feature of Grimm from the ordinary Alfalfa, enables the plants to live above hardpan and poorly-drained soil, where the common varieties would perish.

Another characteristic of the Grimm is the sunken crown; the crown is 4 inches or more below the surface and the buds of the shoots are thereby protected by soil from winter freezing and are also less liable to injury from overpasture or from attacks of grasshoppers; the crowns of the non-hardy varieties, however, are more upright-stooling and are nearer the surface, exposed to freezing, thawing and drying out.

Aside from the above characteristics, Grimm Alfalfa generally has variegated flowers mostly blue shades, but occasionally yellow blossoms appear.

The above characteristics are frequently found but not always on all plants and especially not the first year. Its most remarkable characteristic which distinguishes it from the common Alfalfa is its lack of winter-killing, and this can not be determined from the appearance of the plants; but the fact remains, Grimm Alfalfa has not been winter-killed by cold weather anywhere south of the Arctic Circle.

Grimm is the hardest, drouth and cold-resisting and most productive strain of alfalfa grown in this country. No other alfalfa has such a record of hardness and productiveness like Grimm. For more than fifty years it has persisted to the exclusion of all other strains in Minnesota. It is successfully grown in Alaska, a thousand miles north of the United States-Canadian border. In the semi-arid region of the West, where the annual rainfall is only 10 to 15 inches, it is giving splendid crops; and wherever grown it has out-yielded all other strains of alfalfa. The Grimm is thoroughly acclimated to the cool climate of the North, but it is also of great importance for the humid sections of the Central and Eastern States, where Alfalfa is killed mostly by heaving of the soil, caused by alternate freezing and thawing, but this will rarely destroy the Grimm, as its branching root stock, a multitude of lateral roots, which it has in addition to the taproot, keep the plant alive.

This plant differs from all the other varieties grown in this valley in the following respects:

It grows thicker and higher and produces greater tonnage.

It grows more rapidly, matures earlier and produces one crop more per year in this locality.

It can be cut with greater safety late in the fall and will bear more abuse in the way of pasturage.

The history of this new plant is interesting. Grimm Alfalfa was brought to Carver county, Minnesota, by Wendolin Grimm in 1857 from Southern Germany. Grimm planted the seed on his farm there, harvested what he could of it, and by doing this repeatedly as the years passed by nature weeded out the tender plants, but the hardier ones persisted, and in this way a hardy strain of alfalfa was worked up, thoroughly acclimated to the cool climate of the north.

The Grimm Alfalfa which we offer this season has been grown in our neighborhood in a high altitude and rigid climate where only seed of a vigorous vitality is produced. This makes it, in our opinion, the best strain of Grimm there is anywhere.

We hold in our possession the growers' affidavit proving that the seed from which his crop was grown originated at the Grimm farm at Excelsior, Minnesota; that his field has been inspected by a representative of the State Agricultural College, and was pronounced by him genuine Grimm and that the seed he sold us is pure stock and not mixed with any other strains of Alfalfa.

We furnish certificate as to the genuineness of our seed with each sale, if requested.

We further guarantee our Grimm Alfalfa to be new crop, bright, clean seed, free of dodder and other noxious weeds, and to be of extra high quality.

Lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

Turkestan

Genuine Turkestan Alfalfa is again very scarce this season, but we have secured a fancy lot of genuine imported Turkestan grown seed; we have not a very large quantity, and when this is sold, we will not be able to secure more.

Turkestan is known as an arid or dry country, with exceptionally cold winters, and the seed coming from there is more hardy and will withstand more drouth and cold than our native grown seed. In quantity it does not produce as much hay as our native seed. The plants do not grow so tall, the stalks are more slender and leaves smaller, but the quality of the hay is finer and more nutritive. Turkestan Alfalfa has a large root system and seems to withstand pasturing better than other varieties. It is a meritorious plant adapted to our soils and conditions. In buying Turkestan Alfalfa beware of imitations and substitutions, as the scarcity of the genuine article has encouraged unscrupulous seedsmen to substitute cheaper and poorer seed.

Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

Write for special prices on larger lots of any field seed.



Sweet Clover

White Sweet Clover

MELILOTUS ALBA

Sweet Clover is grown for bees, hay, green forage, but its greatest value is that as a pasturage plant and as a fertilizer. Of the different varieties of sweet clover, the white flowering is the most important one, and the one mostly grown. It is biennial; if not allowed to reseed, it will die out the second year. Grows 6 to 9 feet high. The flowers are white, give a strong smell of honey and appear only the second year from sowing. Sweet clover can be grown successfully in all parts of our country and on most soils except sour ones. It is one of the few plants to thrive on alkali and also on gumbo land. It will endure more drought, frost, wet than Alfalfa or any other clover. It is sown in spring or fall, alone or with a nurse crop, using 15 pounds of hulled or 20 pounds of unhulled seed per acre. Cover very shallow. The unhulled seed is mostly sown in winter on top of the ground, letting the frost cover the seed; the hulled grows best if sown very early in spring; it requires much moisture to germinate quickly.

There is no other legume which furnishes as much pasture; when 5 to 6 inches tall the cattle could be turned on it; it affords green food from early spring until late fall, always throwing out fresh growth as fast as eaten off; it should not be allowed to grow tall as it will then get hard and woody. It has been used especially successfully in pasturing sheep and hogs. For a permanent pasture it is much sown with *Bromus Inermis*, using about 10 lbs. of each per acre.

Sweet Clover yields one good crop of hay the first year and two the second year. It should be cut for hay before it comes into full bloom and about a foot high, otherwise the plants may be killed. The hay is cured the same as clover. Stock not accustomed to Sweet Clover do not eat it readily at first, but soon acquire a taste for it and prefer it then to all other plants. It gives the milk and butter a delicious flavor and in feeding value it is about equal to alfalfa. Cattle and sheep may fill up on it to the highest pitch but will never bloat.

For seed, sweet clover should be cut when about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the pods have turned brown; an ordinary clover huller will thresh the crop clean. It yields from 6 to 10 bushels per acre.

As a honey plant, white sweet clover is most valuable. It blooms from July till frost and yields a big crop of honey of excellent quality. Sweet clover is the greatest of all fertilizer plants which we have; when a full crop of it is plowed under it will add four times as much nitrogen to the soil as clover.

In this part of the country with its great fruit orchards, sweet clover is much used as a cover crop, and is much preferred for that purpose to alfalfa or other clovers as it will never become a pest; if not allowed to reseed it will die the second year. It adds an enormous amount of fertilizer to the soil its fleshy roots are estimated to weigh 20 tons per acre. They decay quickly when two years old. Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

Yellow Sweet Clover

MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS

A biennial variety like the white, but does not grow quite so tall, only about 4 to 5 feet high. The stalks and branches are, however, more slender, making finer hay. It blooms a month earlier than the white and is often used to supplement this for bee pasturage. In some sections of Colorado this yellow variety is now largely planted in preference to the white, especially for use as a hog pasture. Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

Alsike Clover

Is recommended both for sowing with Timothy and also with Mammoth Clover, as well as for a crop by itself. It does not winter-kill. The use of Swedish Alsike Clover is increasing rapidly; cattle prefer it to other clovers. It lasts longer, is harder, standing adverse conditions both of summer and winter weather better than the ordinary clovers, and is also better adapted for grazing purposes. The stems are thinner than those of Red Clover, but the leaves are more numerous, making a finer and better hay, which is eaten with less waste by stock. Farmers have in recent years been sowing Swedish Alsike Clover in mixture with Mammoth Clover and some grasses, claiming that it tends to insure good stands and better crops of clover than sowing the Mammoth alone; the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is very fine for honey bees. Sow at the rate of six to eight pounds per acre. Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

Medium Red Clover

It is sometimes called June Clover, and is a dependable, all-around variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut to hay or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. Sow either in the spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used at the rate of from eight to twelve pounds to the acre, according to quality of seed used or condition of the soil. Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

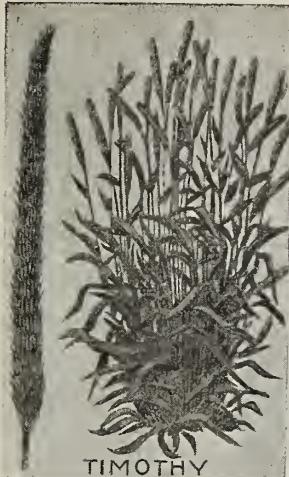
Mammoth Red Clover

This is grown largely for pastures and to restore fertility to depleted soils. It grows well on land too poor and on soil too low for medium red clover. It makes good hay if cut soon enough, altho it has a coarser stem than the Medium Red Clover. Mammoth Red Clover supplies fine grazing for stock. It sometimes yields more seed than Medium Red Clover. Being a rank grower it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light, sandy lands. Eight to twelve pounds are sown per acre on good soil. Lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

White Dutch Clover

A low, close-growing clover with round, very fragrant white heads. Very hardy. Best adapted to moist soils, but does also quite well on dry land. Excellent as an addition to mixtures of permanent pastures. For lawns it is also well suited and generally mixed with Kentucky Blue Grass for that purpose. As a bee plant it is famous the world over, furnishing excellent honey. It is perennial, very hardy, never winter-kills, spreads readily. Sow in spring or fall, 5 to 8 pounds per acre. Lb., 70c; 10 lbs., \$6.00, postpaid.

GRASSES



TIMOTHY



Timothy—Haying Time

TIMOTHY

The most popular and most important of all hay grasses and is adapted to a wider range of conditions than any other variety of grass. It is one of the most certain grasses to grow, and one of the hardiest of all; no other kind will stand the extremes of heat and cold better than this one; no other variety equals it in average yields, excels it in feeding value. It thrives on clay and moist soil, but it should not be sown on poor land or on soils of light, sandy nature. It flowers in July and should be cut when in full bloom, as if left until later the hay becomes hard and coarse. The hay is very nourishing and is greedily eaten by all cattle, and horses are especially fond of it. On average soils it is frequently sown along with Mammoth Clover, and on lower soils generally with Alsike; these two clovers mature with the Timothy. For pasture, Timothy should not be sown alone, but together with other varieties like Red Top and Meadow Fescue, which ripen at the same time. Timothy attains the height of its productiveness in the first year after being sown. Height 2 to 3 feet; yield of hay on good ground, 3 tons per acre. If sown alone, use $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel per acre. To sow with clover use 9 lbs. Timothy and 3 lbs. Alsike or 5 lbs. Mammoth Clover. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.

BERMUDA GRASS

The great lawn and pasture grass of the South. It is a persistent grower and will spread forming a thick, mat-like turf on the poorest, sandiest soil. It is also used for the purpose of holding embankments, creek banks and places exposed to wash during heavy rains. It is not hardy in this locality. Lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$6.50, postpaid.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

A remarkably rapid grower; stands extremes of temperature, remaining green until late fall and retaining its freshness in the hot summer. On rich, moist soils it is exceedingly productive and may be cut in four or five weeks after sowing and every six weeks after that until frost. For temporary meadows, on good soils, it is a most valuable grass. Not perennial, but lasts two to three years. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.



Orchard Grass

ORCHARD GRASS

A most desirable and widely known grass for pasture or hay and on account of its earliness especially valuable for a permanent pasture. It furnishes green grass very early in the spring and until late in the fall. When closely cropped it grows up very quickly and is ready for grazing again in ten to twelve days. It is succulent and nutritious, furnishing excellent forage. When grown for hay, two good crops can be obtained in one season. It is very hardy. It grows in tufts, and is therefore best sown with other grasses. It is well suited for shady places such as orchards and groves. Grows on all kinds of land, but does best on deep, rich, sandy loam or clay soils. Height, 3 feet. It flowers in June, about the same time as Red Clover, Bromus and Tall Meadow Oat Grass. Sow 25 pounds per acre. Lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

A valuable native grass. It is a true perennial, lasting indefinitely and improving every year. It forms a close turf, starts very early in spring and lasts until frost. It succeeds in almost any soil, except very light or very sandy soils, and stands long, continuous dry weather. It remains small the first year, but becomes fully established the second year. It is especially valuable as a pasture grass, and is also one of the very best grasses for the lawn. It is very productive and nutritious. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid. 100 lb. lots at market price.

Write for special prices on large lots of any field seed.



Kentucky Blue

ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

Invaluable for permanent pastures. It produces an abundance of remarkably fine foliage, tillers out close to the ground and soon forms a compact sward. After being cut it grows up in a very short time and remains bright and green throughout the season; it consequently is well adapted for lawn mixtures. It is also a good variety for hay if cut when in blossom, as it is then most nutritious; later it becomes woody. It adapts itself to a great diversity of soils, but flourishes best on rich soils in moist situations. It will last three to four years. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.

RED TOP OR HERD'S GRASS

A very hardy native grass and probably the nearest perennial variety we have. Red Top accommodates itself to a variety of soils, even to quite dry situations, but succeeds best on moist land where it attains a height of 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. After being once established it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land, gradually supplanting other grasses; but it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It is especially valuable for a permanent pasture where the grazing is continuous; it does better on undrained moist soils, which are occasionally overflowed, than any other grass. It is of slender growth, fine foliage and throws out slender, spreading heads; it is very nutritious and much relished by all farm stock. Sow 10 pounds solid seed per acre. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS

A hardy perennial grass; grows on the poorest and driest soils, stands extreme wet and drought, keeps green till severe frost. Valuable for dairy pasture. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

JOHNSON GRASS

Considered a pest in certain parts of the South, but when carefully handled a most satisfactory hay crop, yielding three to four cuttings. To keep it within bounds the seed should never be allowed to ripen. It can be eradicated by exposing the roots to frost by late plowing, but we only advise sowing where desired for permanent meadows. Sow 25 to 40 pounds per acre. Lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.80, postpaid.

GRASSES—Continued



Bromus Inermis

BROMUS INERMIS

A great and wonderful grass; as a crop for this Western country, Bromus ranks in importance to alfalfa and clover. There is no other grass grown in the West that is of as much value to cattlemen and stock raisers generally as the Bromus. Reports received from all over this state and all other western states show that it produces splendid crops on the plains as well as on the mountains. It adapts itself to almost any condition of soil and climate and to any use to which grass may be put. It does well on poor and also on rich soils; it has proven one of the best grasses for low, wet and muck soils and gives enormous returns under irrigation, but is also a boon for the dry, arid districts of the West, North and South, surpassing all other grasses in resisting heat and drought, giving good crops when dry farming with little moisture where Timothy and other grasses were entire failures. Large tracts of unirrigated land in Routt and Rio Blanco counties in this state have been successfully seeded to this grass in recent years. It now supplies the food for many of the large stock ranches of the western plains. Bromus is a good grass for all states of the Union; it is one of our hardiest perennial grasses. No amount of cold will kill it; it withstands the severest drought and water may stand on it for weeks without injury to it. It is one of the deepest-rooted of the cultivated grasses and greatly improves the physical conditions of the soil it grows on. It is as a pasture grass that it is of the greatest value; it starts from two to three weeks earlier in the spring than the native prairie grass and keeps green

in fall longer than other grasses. It does not become woody at any time, but always remains succulent and is always greedily eaten by all farm stock. Bromus spreads rapidly by underground root stock, and a thin stand thickens up quickly. It forms a dense sod, 6 to 8 inches thick, thus binding the soil together and preventing it from being wind blown, and at the same time completely eradicating all noxious weeds, such as thistles, mustards, etc., within a few years.

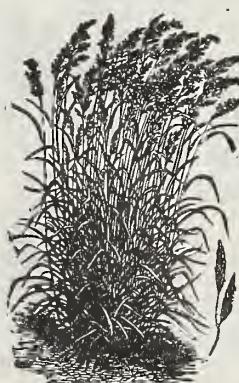
Bromus Inermis obtains a height of from 4 to 5 feet, producing an abundance of leaves and loose, open panicles or seed heads 4 to 8 inches long, and yields on good soil about 4 tons of cured hay per acre, which has about the same feeding value as Timothy. All farm animals are fond of it, and cattle and sheep like it the best of any grass. Much sown now for pasture with White Sweet Clover, using 10 lbs. each per acre; these two varieties produce an enormous amount of nutritious forage all season. As the Clover will reseed itself, the pasture is permanent. Bromus flowers in June at the same time as Red Clover, Orchard Grass and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, and these varieties are also often sown together, making an excellent and permanent pasture. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre if sown alone. Plow shallow and harrow well. Can be sown with light crop of wheat or rye. If bothered by weeds, mow so that the grass may not be smothered. It will take care of itself the second year. Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS

A most valuable grass for all parts of the country. It is becoming very popular in the west and the planting of it is especially adapted for a permanent pasture and furnishes an abundance of pasture from early spring till late fall.

Meadow Fescue is well suited to a wide range of soils; does well on loamy, clay and gravelly soils and thrives on heavy black loam and strong low-lying soils, but it is not adapted to light sandy soils. Of all grasses, Meadow Fescue is the surest crop. It comes up quickly and in three or four weeks after sowing it will be about 4 inches high and cover the ground perfectly. It lives longer than most other kinds of grasses, and although it produces the first year a good crop of hay or pasture, it does

It does splendidly if sown together with Alfalfa; it does not run out the Alfalfa like other grasses do, and there is very little trouble to be experienced from bloating when a pasture has only about 50 per cent of Alfalfa. Meadow Fescue matures at the same time as Timothy, Red Top and Alsike Clover, and for meadows these varieties are often grown together. It grows 2 1/2 to 3 feet high. It flowers in June and July. Sow 15 to 25 pounds per acre if sown alone. Lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. 100 lbs. at market price.



Meadow Fescue

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

Yielding twice as much as Timothy or Orchard Grass, as early as Orchard Grass, with more leaf and affording better grazing, it is not strange that the grass is becoming so popular. It will keep green all season; the drought of midsummer or the cold of winter does not injure it. It starts growing very early in the spring, can be cut twice for hay, will yield good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it should be cut while in bloom. It is best adapted for rather light and dry loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils and better results than any other grass on light, medium soils. Very hardy, of rapid growth, 4 1/2 feet high, makes excellent hay or pasture. Often sown with Orchard Grass, Bromus and Medium Red Clover, the four varieties ripen at the same time. Sown alone, use 25 to 35 pounds to the acre, either spring or fall. Lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

Write for special prices on large lots of any field seed.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass



Clover-Grass Mixtures for Pasture Hay

ANNUAL HOG PASTURE MIXTURE

Specially prepared for quick results and a full crop. This mixture is composed of the following annual varieties: Sugar Corn, Field Peas, Soja Beans, Vetches, Cowpeas, Rape, Sugar Cane, Japanese Millet, Turnips, Rutabagas, Spelts, Rye and other grains and forage plants all in the right proportion. This mixture will provide an abundant pasture within six weeks from day of sowing the seed, continuing green and bountiful until destroyed by frost; almost all of these varieties will come up again as fast as eaten down and will furnish 4 to 5 times as much forage as can be obtained from any other pasture, and this food is succulent and nutritious and owing to the great variety of plants it is composed of, it will be much relished by hogs and more greedily eaten than other forage; it will keep them healthy and strong and they will gain in weight easily and quickly. This mixture will prove a most profitable investment for every farmer not only for feeding hogs, but also all other farm stock. It is usually sown in spring but can also be sown as a catch crop any time during the season until August. When ordering tell us what month you wish to sow. Use 100 to 150 pounds for 3 acres. Lb., 30c; 25 lbs., \$3.75. postpaid. 100 lbs., at market price.

PERMANENT PASTURES AND MEADOWS

Since it has come to be an established fact that grass is the king and the cow the queen, it follows that more cows demand more and better grass and pastures, and how to obtain these is the great question with farmers. It is a well-known rule of nature that a judiciously selected mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained if only one variety is sown alone or by itself. When sowing a carefully selected mixture of grasses and clover you run less risk than if you had carried all your eggs in one basket, so to speak. Some varieties may live and thrive on your particular piece of land better than others, and these will then have a chance to do their very best. A mixed pasture is earlier, gives a better yield, and holds out better than one sown down with but one kind of grass. Many varieties sown together occupy the ground more closely and a larger yield of hay, and of better quality, can always be obtained from a mixed meadow. In a great many parts of the country only one or two kinds of grasses are known and mostly sown, and these are timothy and clover. While timothy is a splendid grass, and clover the foundation of all successful farming, both are not permanent and not well adapted for pasturing; are easily affected

PERMANENT MEADOWS.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

No. 1M. For light and gravelly soils. Lb., 45c; 25 lbs., \$8.50, postpaid. 100 lbs., market price.

No. 2M. For rich loam, heavy or clay soils. Lb., 45c; 25 lbs., \$8.50, postpaid. 100 lbs., at market price.

No. 3M. For moist land, subject to overflows. Lb., 45c; 25 lbs., \$8.50, postpaid. 100 lbs., at market price.

ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY

This seed has been grown mixed and cannot be separated. We have purchased this mixture for less money than we could have separated seed and can therefore sell it for less. Those desiring to sow Alsike and Timothy together therefore can save money by buying this mixture. It is, we believe, the cheapest Clover and Grass Seed Mixture you can buy. Alsike and Timothy make an excellent combination for hay and pasture; they are adapted for the same kinds of soil and mature together;

by drought or frost, thereby making it necessary to resow every year or two, a rather expensive method. In our carefully selected Clover-Grass Mixtures several varieties of the natural grasses and clovers are sown together and these will cover the ground very closely and make two spears of grass grow where formerly but one grew, besides, these Clover-Grass Mixtures will stand various climatic and soil conditions better, will last longer or be permanent, and yield heavily or double the quantity of hay that is secured from ordinary fields sown with one or two varieties only.

We prepare the following clover-grass mixtures with the greatest care and use only such varieties as are best adapted for the different kinds of soil and various purposes. All varieties used are hardy, permanent grasses and clovers, adapted to our Western climate and conditions. Some varieties are of early and other of late growth, and this is a very important consideration when permanent pastures are wanted; and when wanted for mowing the varieties must be selected so as to ripen nearly at the same time and be of good tall growth, while the low or dwarf-growing varieties are better adapted for pasturing.

PERMANENT PASTURES.

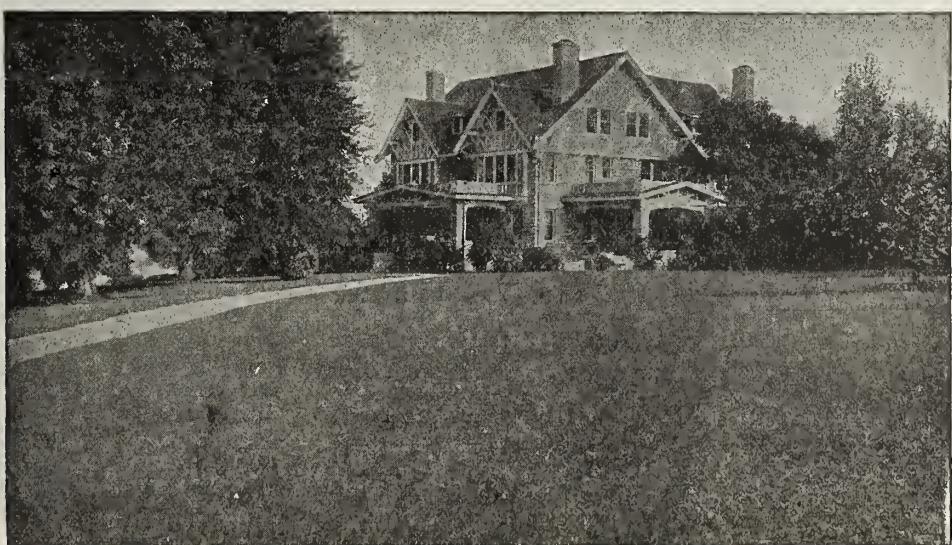
Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

No. 4P. For light and gravelly land. Lb., 45c; 25 lbs., \$8.50, postpaid. 100 lbs., at market price.

No. 5P. For rich loam and prairie soil. Lb., 45c; 25 lbs., \$8.50, postpaid. 100 lbs., at market price.

No. 6P. For moist land subject to overflows. Lb., 45c; 25 lbs., \$8.50, postpaid. 100 lbs., at market price.

No. 7P. For orchards and shady places, also for wood pastures. Lb., 45c; 25 lbs., \$8.50, postpaid. 100 lbs., at market price.



Evergreen Lawn Grass Makes a Permanent Green Carpet Around the Home

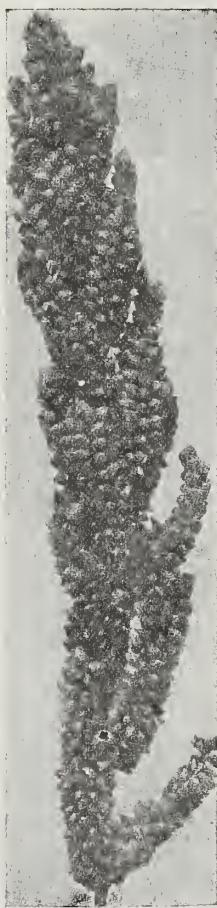
Write for special prices on large lots of any field seed.

MILE HIGH LAWN GRASS.—It is an easy thing to grow a beautiful lawn if you use good seed and prepare your ground properly. There is nothing that gives quicker growth and a thicker sod than our Mile High Lawn Grass. It produces a perfect and enduring lawn of luxuriant richness, with closely interwoven, firm, elastic turf, and is often ready for mowing four weeks from sowing. This lawn grass is composed of various fine-leaved, deep-rooting grasses of interweaving habit that flourish under our varied conditions of soil and climate growing during different seasons of the year, so that a deep green, smooth and velvety sward is maintained from spring to winter, year after year, and without burning brown in summer. Lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid. 100 lbs., at market price.

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.—This special mixture does not include so great a number of expensive grasses as our Mile High, but full provision is made for a succession of growth and by a careful blending in proper proportion and thoroughly mixing for quickly producing a permanent, thick and velvety sward of uniform growth and rich green grass free from coarseness. Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid. 100 lbs., at market price.



Field of Sudan Grass



Japanese or Billion Dollar Grass

SUDAN GRASS

The New Forage Plant That Will Solve Your Hay Problems.

The United States Department of Agriculture introduced this new forage plant into this country in 1919, the seed being brought from Sudan, Egypt. There were thousands of acres of Sudan grown in Colorado the past season, which yielded immense crops of the best of hay. It is no longer an experiment, but has come to stay, and this year will see double the acreage of last. Sudan is a tall, annual grass, reaching a height of from seven to nine feet, when planted in rows and allowed to mature for a seed crop; broadcasted and cut in the bloom for hay, only about four feet. It dies each year, like sorghum or millet, so can never become a pest. It stools very freely, throwing out many stems from one crown. It is easily cured and handled as a hay crop. The seed is retained well, there being very little loss from shattering. Stock of all kinds eat it readily and will leave any other hay for it. No baneful effects follow feeding it to work stock. The food value is second only to alfalfa. Sudan grass is easily injured by frost, and therefore should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. It can be planted any time during summer as a catch crop, as long as about seventy days intervene before frost. For a combined hay and seed crop it is recommended that the crop be planted in cultivated rows thirty-six inches apart, using about two pounds of seed per acre. This will bring good results in sections having a rainfall of from fifteen to twenty inches per annum. With double this precipitation, or where irrigated, plant in rows eighteen inches apart, using from four to six pounds of seed per acre. Any common planter may be used for this planting, regulated to drop a few seeds to the hill, and the hills not less than eighteen inches apart. Broadcast seeding for a hay crop, using a wheat, alfalfa or similar seeder, requires from twelve to twenty pounds of seed per acre. The cuttings after the first will produce a better quality of hay with the minimum amount of seed used for the reason that the plants will have more room to stool and throw off stems or shoots. It does well on most any soil and requires no constant irrigating, as its most valuable quality is its resistance to drought, and it has reached perfection on the dry lands of our state. It makes its heaviest yields on rich loam, but has been successfully grown on heavy clay and also light sandy soils. It is a hot weather crop and not suited to altitude above 7,000 feet. A seed crop should be cut with a grain binder and threshed in the same way as grain, while the hay crop is handled in a manner similar to that of any other crop. Under favorable conditions it will make three cuttings and yield up to six tons of hay per acre, which is of excellent feeding quality. The yield of seed varies from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.85, postpaid.

MILLETS

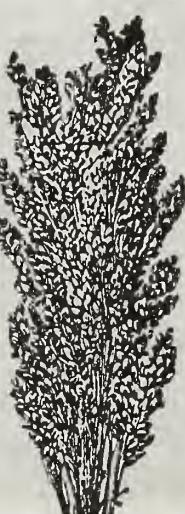
GOLDEN.—Grows very rank stalks, 4 to 5 feet high, covered with fine narrow leaves, making excellent hay, which is sweet, palatable and milk producing. On good rich soil it yields 5 tons of hay and more per acre. The hay seems coarse, but is very tender and cows, horses and all other farm stock are exceedingly fond of it. Should be cut when in full bloom. Sow 25 to 40 pounds per acre. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 90c, postpaid.

JAPANESE OR BILLION DOLLAR GRASS.—Entirely distinct from any other Millet, grows 6 to 8 feet high and produces an enormous crop, yielding often 15 to 20 tons of green fodder or 6 to 8 tons of cured hay per acre. The feeding value of this Millet is much superior to that of corn fodder and the millet is much relished by all kinds of stock. Japanese Millet is mostly used for feeding green, but on account of the large yield and good quality of forage, it is also excellent for silo use and frequently a good crop of this Millet can be raised under conditions which would not admit the growing of corn for ensilage. It requires only about 6 weeks to produce a crop and can therefore be sown until quite late in the season. Sown early and cut when in blossom it produces a good second cutting.

The seed makes good food for poultry and hogs. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

SIBERIAN OR RUSSIAN.—Resembles Golden Millet in manner of growth and productiveness, but is about 2 weeks earlier and the seed is orange-red. It stools quite heavily, is very leafy and bushy and a heavy yielder of both hay and seed, producing 50 to 70 bushels of seed and 4 to 5 tons of hay per acre. It will ripen in 60 to 70 days from sowing. It is rust proof, and chinch bugs do not trouble it. It requires less seed to sow one acre of this variety than of others on account of its great stooling habit. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 90c, postpaid.

COMMON.—Still the favorite with a large number of farmers on account of its great earliness and fineness of its hay. Sow twenty-five to forty pounds to the acre. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 90c, postpaid.



Broom Corn or Hog 100-lb. lots at market prices. Write for special prices on large lots of any field seed.

HOG OR BROOM CORN.—This millet has branching heads, resembling Broom Corn, hence the name. The name of Hog Millet has been given it on account of its great value for feeding hogs. It also makes fine feed for poultry. It is a very early variety, ripening in 50 to 60 days from time of sowing. The seed ripens while the fodder is yet green, hence it can be cut and used for both hay and seed with best success; it yields from 60 to 70 bushels of seed per acre besides the fodder hay. The seed is very large, 2 or 3 times the size of Golden Millet and is yellowish-white. This millet is a sure cropper, even in the driest summer it produces a big crop of grain. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid.



Golden

GRAIN DEPARTMENT

Barley

IMPROVED WHITE HULLESS, OR BALD BARLEY.—It is hulless, beardless, very early; it weighs over sixty pounds to the measured bushel; it yields well on poor land; it yields enormously on good land; it makes better pork than corn; the straw makes good hay; it is of inestimable value to stock feeders. This is not a malting variety, but excellent for feeding purposes. It has many very valuable properties. While it has sufficient hull to hold the grain in the head, these hulls are readily separated in threshing. The absence of beards makes it safe to feed to all kinds of stock. Its earliness is a characteristic which is especially desirable. It will mature in from sixty to ninety days, according to soil and locality. In Montana the farmers use it very extensively as a catch crop. In seasons in which other grain fails on account of drouth, insects or diseases, White Hulless Barley can still be sown as late as June, and has ample opportunity to mature. It is of the greatest value for sections where corn does not mature; will ripen here in high altitudes of 8,000 to 9,000 feet and do well on dry and also irrigated soil. A bushel of this barley is equal to a bushel of corn for feeding purposes and our mountain land will produce as much barley per acre as Kansas or Nebraska does corn, and with less trouble and expense. The grain is exceedingly heavy, weighing from sixty to sixty-three pounds to the measured bushel. The yield varies according to soil and climatic conditions, but averages from thirty-five to fifty bushels an acre. Its nutritive value is very great. It is fed to work-horses at the rate of two quarts where four quarts of oats would be required. The best way is to mix it with oats and grind the two together for horse feed. It is also very valuable for feeding poultry, and all kinds of stock. As fattening feed for hogs it has no equal, making sweeter meat and nicer lard by far than corn. It is often grown for hay, coming very early and providing rich feed. It should be cut just before it becomes ripe and while the straw is green, in which condition it is relished by all stock. For grain sow 1 1/2 bushels to the acre; for hay two bushels. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 85c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

Success
Beardless
Barley

SUCCESS BEARDLESS BARLEY.—Successfully grown in our mountain districts, on non-irrigated as well as on irrigated land. It is the earliest and also the tallest Barley we grow. It is hardy, six-rowed and beardless. The absence of beards makes it much more agreeable to handle in threshing and also makes it a safer and better feed for stock than bearded varieties. This barley is the best nurse-crop which we have. It stools very little, rarely lodges and forms so little shade that it never injures a meadow. It also can be put out of the way very early. Makes good yields on rich land. The grain has hulls like common Barley. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 80c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE BARLEY.—This is the Champion Barley of the world; it has won the sweepstakes nine years in succession at the International Grain Expositions in this country. The greatest of all six-rowed bearded varieties, the biggest cropper of all barleys. This pedigree barley is a heavier barley, more uniform in character and more perfect in development than any other 6-rowed variety. Pedigree Barley grows very tall and has very stiff straw, which stands up well. The heads are unusually large and long and are completely filled out with very plump grain, which is very uniform in size, brighter and whiter than that of most other sorts and very attractive. It contains nearly double the amount of protein found in many other varieties. This makes it a very valuable feeding barley. The seed we offer is home grown and was raised from fancy Wisconsin pedigree stock seed. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 75c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.



Bald Barley

CALIFORNIA, OR FEED BARLEY.—We wish particularly to call attention of the stock growers to this wonderful grain, which on account of the abundant yield and the large amount of protein contained in it, renders its use valuable for stock, regardless of the fact that it has a beard, for, when desired for feeding, the objection to the beard is overcome by cutting when the grain is in the dough, or if the grain is allowed to ripen, to grind it before feeding, and when so treated the feeding value of the grain is increased 30 per cent. Our seed is selected from native crops that yielded 100 bushels per acre and is all recleaned. This is a very hardy, drouth-resistant variety, a very sure cropper in this part of the country; equally valuable for irrigated as well as dry land. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 75c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.



JAPANESE

BUCKWHEAT
A desirable and profitable crop. Can be sown after a crop of winter grain, making a second crop on the same land, maturing in about two months. It does well on light and poor soils. A splendid flower food for bees, a profitable grain crop; turned under it is a good soil improver; where weeds are thick, Buckwheat will smother them. Prized as a poultry feed; when ground is profitably fed to hogs and other stock. Makes also a fine quality of flour. Sow 1/2 to 1 bushel per acre.

JAPANESE.—Grain dark brown, larger crop, a week earlier than Silver-Hull, yields 60 to 80 bushels per acre. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 85c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

SILVER HULL.—Early. Fine for bees. Grain light gray with thin husk. Makes whiter, better and more nutritious flour than other varieties and with less waste. More productive than the Japanese. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 85c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

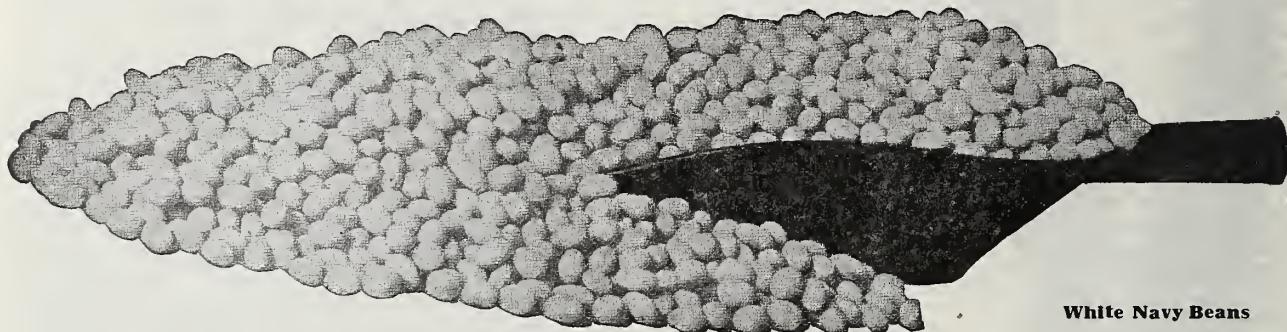
FLAX SEED

PRIMOST.—Originated at the Minnesota Experiment station; the best yielding variety; 10 days earlier and produces about 1-3 more than common flax; it is also wilt-resistant to a considerable extent. This is one of the best crops to sow on sod or new land. For seed sow 1/2 bushel per acre. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.



Wisconsin Pedigree Barley

WESTERN FIELD BEANS



White Navy Beans

WHITE NAVY OR PEA

The most largely grown bean in the world. There are more Navy Beans consumed than all other varieties combined and they have brought higher prices than colored varieties. They are heavy yielders on dry land and under irrigation and are a sure and profitable crop. While they do not yield generally as much as Pintos, they are earlier, ripening dry beans in less than 80 days from planting; can be grown further north and are better sellers.

Conditions for growing Navy Beans are very favorable in the middle west, and it is to be expected that this crop will be more largely grown here than heretofore.

We have an extra fine strain of Navies, producing strong, upright plants, bearing big crops. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

WHITE TEPARY

The greatest known dry-land bean; will produce a crop in the hottest, driest sections where other beans fail completely. Similar to the Navy but smaller and with thinner skin and better flavor; it is also more resistant to drouth and diseases and will cook quicker and swell more in cooking. It is quick maturing and in a warm climate makes a crop in 70 days from seeding. This is by far the surest and most profitable bean for sections subject to long continuous drouth. Owing to the resemblance to the Navy in shape and color it is selling at about the same price. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.60, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

WHITE MEXICAN

This is a comparatively new type of the Mexican Pinto Bean. In size, shape, flavor and productiveness it is identical to it, but is pure white in color. It is very hardy, drouth resistant, came through the long dry spells of last summer in fine shape and is an enormous cropper; and is becoming more popular as its merits are better known. This is the bean for those wanting a hardy white variety. If you raise beans for your own use, or for the market in this part of the country, you will find this one the most satisfactory of all. It yields big crops on either irrigated or dry land; it is a good seller and of excellent quality. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.



FIELD OF SOY BEANS

MEXICAN PINTO

Pinto Beans, which a few years ago were only known and used in the southwest, are now used everywhere in this country and in many European countries. The war made them known. Since the farmers have found a market for this crop they have planted them on a very large scale. Immense quantities have been raised in the last few years in the west, a large part of which was bought by our government. Pinto beans are now a staple article like Navies; there will always be a market for them and the great bean-growing industry in the middle west brought about by the war will continue, which means so much for our state and the arid sections of the west. The middle west is especially adapted to the growth of these beans; they are a profitable crop here, yielding as much as 2,500 lbs. on irrigated land and about 1,000 lbs. on dry land per acre.

The Pinto Bean today is the most economical and also the best flavored bean in the market. In food value it is practically the same as the Navy, but being more tender in flesh, it cooks more easily. When baked, the spots on it disappear, and it turns a beautiful brown color. It is rich in protein and is an excellent substitute for meat. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

RED KIDNEY

This bean, like the Pinto, will be before long very extensively grown in our Western country, as experiments have shown that it will produce enormous crops of first-class beans without a great deal of care. It is a sure cropper and larger yielder than the Navy.

As a commercial bean, it is hardly necessary that a description be furnished for it is familiar to most everyone, and a staple article at all grocers. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.70, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

CALIFORNIA PINK

Well-known and largely grown in California. This is a wonderful bean with exceptionally fine eating qualities. In California alone there are thousands of cars of these grown and sold during a season. They are excellent canners and richly flavored. Several of our bean growers have tried this variety here in the West and all have been successful in securing a crop. They found ready sales for these beans and we think more of them should be planted. As they are a good bean and find quick sales we can see no reason why more growers do not plant them. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

EXTRA EARLY SOY OR SOJA BEANS

Soy Beans grow erect, attain a height of 2 to 3 feet. They are more drouth and heat-resistant than alfalfa; grow on all soils, even on sandy and acid ones, where clover fails. The extra early kinds mature in about 100 days. Soy Beans are mostly grown for grain. This grain is equal in feeding value to oilmeal and contains 3 1/2 times as much protein and fat as corn and oats. Soy Bean hay is richer in protein than alfalfa and twice as nourishing as millet hay. Soys are largely used as a catch crop and can be sown as late as July. Soy beans make a splendid hog pasture that can be used 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. For ensilage, soy beans are used in combination with corn or Japanese Millet. Use two parts of Japanese Millet or Corn to one part Soy Beans for a perfect balanced ration. The sowing of Soy Beans in corn when intended for hogging down can be especially recommended; it has been a great success everywhere. Soys are used with great profit as soil renovators; when plowed under they will add to the soil twice as much nitrogen as a crop of Cowpeas or Clover will furnish. Sow the seed about corn-planting time when the ground is thoroughly warm, in rows 18 to 30 inches apart and 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows. From one-third to 1/2 bushel of seed is required per acre. Cover not over 1/2 inch deep; never roll. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

Write for special prices on large lots of any field seed.

COLORADO AS A CORN GROWING STATE

It has been demonstrated and proven beyond all doubt that the Colorado rancher is passing up a good bet when he fails to plant corn. For the past few seasons we have carried on extensive experiments to find varieties of corn which would produce big profitable crops in our Valleys and in the high altitudes of the Western Slope. Our experiments were made with pedigreed stocks of the extra early varieties of corn as grown in Kansas, Wisconsin and Minnesota. We met with very little success at first, but by careful selecting and inbreeding we have perfected strains of corn which are thoroughly acclimated and suited to our conditions and soils. Seed which will produce bumper crops if properly handled. The Colorado rancher with the right seed and proper attention can produce yields of high grade corn that compare favorably with corn crops of Kansas, Minnesota and Iowa. You cannot do this with seed corn from these states until it has been thoroughly acclimated and bred up to grow under our conditions here. The matter of corn breeding has been our hobby for the past few years. We came from a corn-growing country and had be-

lieved all along that good corn could be produced in Colorado and nearby states if the right seed were used each season. We have been testing and planting different varieties, selecting seed from plants which grew normally, selecting the best ears from each stalk and the best grains on each ear. Now we can offer the rancher of the Western Slope dependable seed, corn which will produce large, well-filled ears and crops that will add a big amount to the yearly income of any planter. Our corn will produce well both on dry land and under irrigation. We grow our seed crops with very little water. Most of our seed crops this season had water only twice, once in the furrow before seed were planted, the second time when corn was about sixteen inches high and when this was cultivated the first time.

Our seed crops produced on an average of 90 to 110 bushels to the acre and supplied a large quantity of roughage for the stock. You will find corn a good crop to give some attention to. There is no better paying crop today for the Western Slope rancher when planted in connection with alfalfa, fruit and vegetables.

Write for special prices on large lots of any field seed.

GOLDEN GLOW

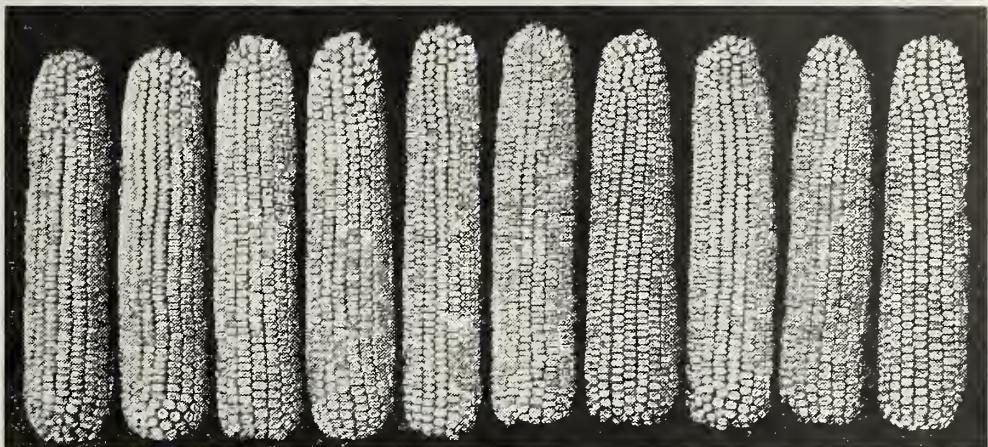
Golden Glow was awarded sweepstakes many times at the International Corn Shows as the Best Yellow Corn of the Northern Zone. The largest yield on record of this corn was produced by a grower in Oconto county, Wisconsin, and was 164 bushels and 25 pounds per acre.

This is a corn for the North and for high altitudes; the best and most productive yellow dent for this part of the country.

A very early variety, ripening here in about 90 days. It produces larger ears and is a heavier yielder than any of the other extra early varieties listed on the preceding page. And only three days later than the well-known Minnesota No. 13.

This corn was originated at the Wisconsin Experiment Station and is a cross of the Minnesota No. 13 and a later variety. Combining the extreme earliness of the former with the larger ears and heft of the latter.

The ears are of very attractive appearance, quite large, 16 to 18-rowed, of symmetrical shape, well filled from butt to tip with good sized kernels of pure golden yellow color which are slightly rough on the outer end and are entirely free of any



Golden Glow Corn

tendency to flintiness. The grains completely covering the cob are sitting on it very compact and solid. The stalks are about 7 feet high, produce a large amount of foliage, making a splendid fodder and silage corn. Everybody who has grown Golden Glow seems to be very enthusiastic about it. It has given splendid results wherever grown.

Although we consider this corn especially adapted for sections with a short season, it certainly is also a splendid variety for more southern parts of the country as a corn that produces such big yields under normal conditions in this part of our state is not to be decried anywhere. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.85, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

SILVER KING

The most productive early white dent. Silver King took repeatedly the Northern Zone Sweepstakes for white corn at the National Corn Shows. The largest yield of this variety recorded was that grown at Burlington, Wis., it was 137.6 bushels per acre.

There is in the minds of many farmers a prejudice in favor of yellow corn, and some think that white corn is lacking some essential elements contained in yellow corn, but in spite of these handicaps Silver King has become most popular in the territory where it is adapted and while there still is more yellow corn grown than white the growing of Silver King is steadily increasing. This is due to the fact that there is no other corn, either yellow or white equally as early, that will produce as sure a crop and on an average as large a crop as Silver King, or a better and more leafy silage corn.

Silver King has revolutionized corn growing in some of the Northern states, and from our experience with it in this valley we feel sure it is bound to help make corn-growing a success here and eventually put Colorado in the corn belt. This corn originated in Northern Iowa, but was improved by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. In 1908 the entire corn acreage on the Wisconsin Experiment Station, 22 acres, gave the very high average of 93 bushels of Silver King shelled corn per acre.

Description.—It may be called a small silver mine, not having quite so long a cob nor so deep a grain, but on the other hand it is 10 days to two weeks earlier. The ears average 8 to 9 inches and are always filled out clear to the tips, and are very uniform in size and type. The corn is pure snow-white in color with kernels of good length set compactly in straight rows. The corn is a strong grower, ripens in 100 days; and is especially adapted to resist cold weather. It has a decided double-early characteristic, one reason for its fine yield records. Our stock of this corn is home grown, pure stock and guaranteed to be of very high quality. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

Write for special prices on large lots of any field seeds.

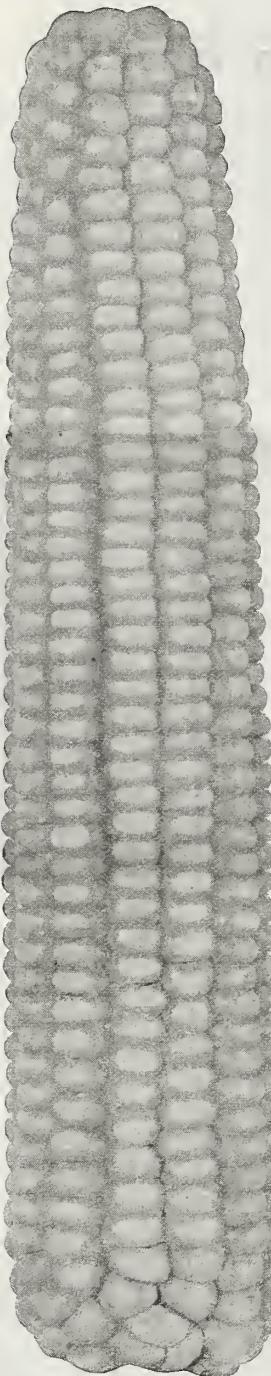


“Who says Colorado can’t produce corn.”
This field grew 14-foot stalks and made 90 to 110 bushels to acre without any particular attention.

FIELD CORN COLORADO GROWN

Good corn can be grown in most of our valleys where the altitude does not exceed 6,000 feet. Care should be taken not to plant too early, and every means possible taken to cause early maturity. Plant eight to ten pounds to the acre. Our seed is all thoroughly dried, selected, thoroughly tested and all new crop. **We guarantee it to be of very high vitality.**

The corn we list is all home grown from carefully selected pedigree seed stock, raised under contract by ranchers in our valley and under our supervision. The varieties we grow are all Extra Early and Early kinds, are the best for the Rocky Mountain region; they can be depended upon to mature in our mountain valleys every season and to produce bountiful crops.



Australian White Flint

Swadley

AUSTRALIAN WHITE FLINT

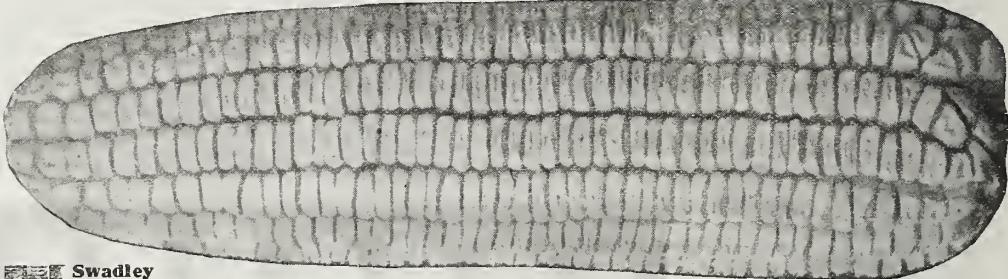
If you have any trouble in getting your corn crop to mature try this variety; it will produce where others fail. The earliest and surest corn we have for Colorado and the arid lands of the west. It will actually endure more drought and cold than any other variety known. Grows to a height of six to seven feet, ears varying from eight to twelve inches long, usually eight to ten-rowed, one or two ears on a stalk. Matures in less than 90 days. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid.

SWADLEY

(90 days.) An old Colorado variety, an extra early corn. It has a record of from thirty-five to fifty bushels per acre on poor upland soils, where other varieties were failures. Ears average eight inches in length, twelve to sixteen rowed, with soft, pale yellow dented kernels which are very broad, but as soft as the later varieties. The average height of stalks is 6 feet; this is the corn for high altitudes and short-season districts. One of the most valuable varieties for this section and probably the most largely grown corn in this state. It is about as early as the Australian White; it is as hardy, but will produce double the yield. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid.

MINNESOTA NO. 13

The earliest yellow dent corn, largely grown in Minnesota and other Northern states, where it has a great reputation and is considered the earliest and most productive yellow dent. It has done more than any other corn to extend the corn belt in the Northern states. It is already well known by growers of our state and has produced large crops wherever tried. We have not found any other yellow dent corn fully as early, that is equal to it in productivity. The ears are of handsome appearance with 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth and plump kernels, which are packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. The ears average 8 inches in length and are borne usually 2 on a stalk, there are practically no barren stalks. The stalks grow 7 feet high, are very leafy, furnishing great quantities of fodder. Minnesota No. 13 will ripen thoroughly in 90 days and earlier if soil and season are favorable. It usually yields from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. We supply only home grown pedigree stocks, very pure, true to type, bred free from barren stalks, and will ripen uniformly and early. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.35, postpaid.



NORTHWESTERN DENT OR BLOODY BUTCHER

The earliest and hardiest real Dent Corn grown; it is the corn for the North, and for high altitudes, very popular in many northern states. But it is also quite largely used in other states for early feeding, hogging down and for late planting when other corn has been destroyed by frost or drought, as if planted as late as July it will generally mature before frost. It is also planted largely in drought-stricken sections of Kansas and Oklahoma, and often is the only variety that will make a crop there, all home grown kinds being dried up. This corn grows 6 1/2 feet high, the ears are 7 to 10 inches long, setting 3 feet above the ground; they can be cut with the corn harvester; they have 10 to 14 rows of large red kernels with a yellow cap. This corn matures in less than 90 days and is very productive, yielding on an average more than 50 bushels per acre. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH

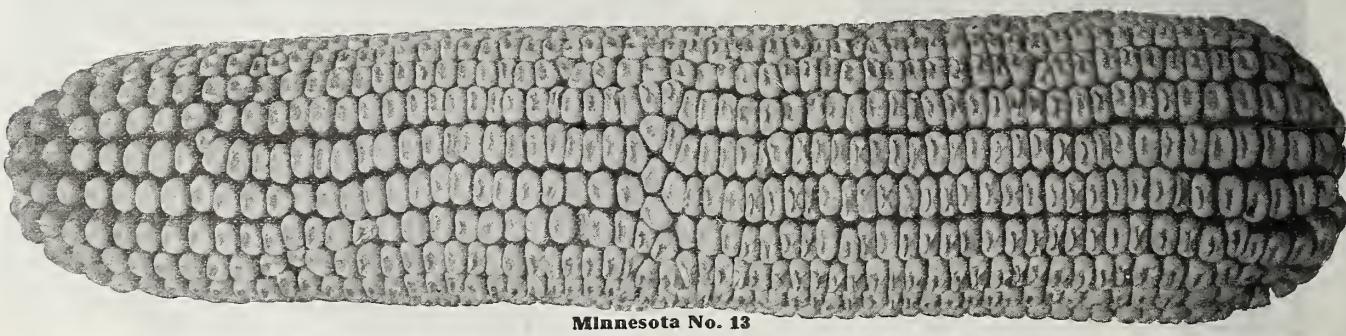
(90 days.) Planted as late as July 4th it has fully matured by October 1st. The ears have from fourteen to sixteen rows, grow seven to eight inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are very deep, closely set together on the cobs and are of a light orange color. The stalks usually grow six to eight feet in height, producing one or two good ears. It shells out more corn to the cob than most other varieties. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid.

KING OF EARLIES

(90 days.) This is one of the earliest and finest dent corns; bright orange color; short leafy stalks, medium sized ears, small red cobs, deep grains. Adapted for planting in high altitudes and will mature a crop farther north than most other known varieties. Will shell easily and can be husked earlier than any other sort. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid.

CALICO

(95 days.) One of the earliest field corns grown. Growth rather short, but stalks are very leafy. The ear is long, cob small and grains are peculiarly colored, some being red, yellow and white on the same cob. Stands drought very well. Is supposed to be richer in protein than most other corns and therefore much used for stock feeding. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid.



Minnesota No. 13

FODDER AND SILO CORN

Fodder corn is a very valuable crop on the farm. It occupies a place that cannot well be filled by any other crop and should be largely planted by every farmer. Corn has no equal in yielding large amounts of valuable forage under a great variety of soil and climatic conditions. Used for forage, ensilage and hay, it furnishes the cheapest supply of healthy and nutritive food in winter, spring, summer and fall for dairy cows and cattle, for hogs and other live stock on the farm. When preserved as ensilage it can be stored much more cheaply in much less space than any other feed, keeps indefinitely and is always ready to feed. The growing of corn on a fair proportion of the farm will permit the keeping of more cattle and so increase the revenue as well as augment the manure supply so necessary to the maintenance of soil fertility. When other crops have failed and it is too late to plant anything else, fodder corn can always be grown and will furnish feed for the stock and make a paying crop. In selecting corn for fodder and ensilage, we recommend varieties which ripen medium early. It is not necessary that the crop fully mature, but the nearer it comes to maturity the greater the food value, and the more valuable it is to the stock feeding on it.

Colorado has a large territory that is especially adapted to dairying and to develop this industry and make our state one of the leading dairying states of the union, the use of the silo is a necessity; every dairyman should have one, and every farmer also that has 10 or more head of stock. Since the price of hay and grain has practically doubled, profitable dairying and live stock feeding are depending on the use of the silo to obtain a cheap, succulent feed to supplement the high-priced feed like grain and alfalfa hay. Corn is known to be the most profitable silage crop and we

recommend the growing of more corn, wherever possible. By using our hardy home-grown seed which grows quicker, matures earlier than eastern or southern stock, corn can be made a well-paying crop most anywhere in our mountain valleys.

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre. The more seed is planted the more bulk, more stalks and leaves, but the less grain will be harvested. About 20 pounds of seed is a good quantity to sow here. Sown that thickly the plants will not get larger than a man's thumb, look like a mass of leaves, have a high feeding value and are eaten without waste. We offer the following corns for fodder and silo:

IMPROVED LEAMING

This is one of the earliest large Yellow Dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 95 to 100 days from planting. The ears are about 10 inches long, 18 to 20-rowed and handsome, with deep, large grains of orange color and a red cob. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

IOWA GOLD MINE

Largely planted in the corn belt. Ears 10 inches long with deep, golden yellow grains. Our seed is grown in the Grand Valley. Produced 100 bu. per acre in one hundred days. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

IOWA SILVER MINE

One of the very best yielding White Dent Corns. Creamy white in color, cylindrical shape, tapering only a little at the tip; eighteen to twenty rows; length nine inches; circumference $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; kernel, rough and



deep; a little space between rows; cobs small and white. A fine shelling and high yielding variety. In good corn weather ripens in 110 days. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

COLORADO WHITE ELEPHANT

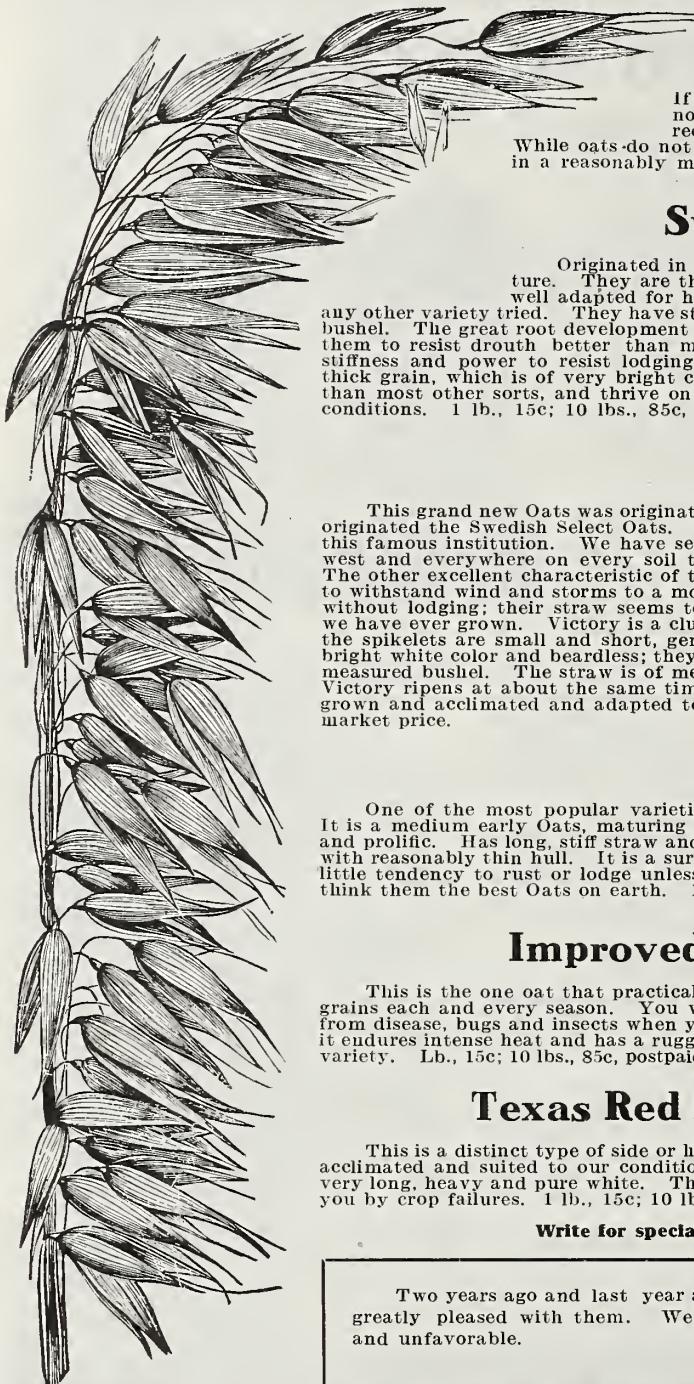
The largest, medium early White Dent Corn grown; yielded often 100 bushels per acre in the Grand Valley; ears twelve inches long by nine inches in circumference with very deep kernels of pearly white color-weight, two pounds each (thirty-five to bushel), stalks grow to a height of fifteen feet. This corn stands without a peer for feeding either in the green state or for silo purposes. It is very rich in nutriment and a wondrously immense yielder. Grows rapidly, is short-jointed, tall and produces an overwhelming abundance of leaves and rich, juicy, sugary stalks. It will also produce one or more ears to the stalk, that are matured or nearly so at cutting time, and will give the silage the rich fattening and milk-producing qualities so necessary in any good silage. In favorable season, on good soil, it will produce from 50 to 60 tons per acre of the very best feed. We consider this corn the best and most profitable fodder and silage variety for most parts of our country. It is grown in the North and South. It will mature in about 110 to 115 days. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

Write for special prices on large lots of any field seed.



Colorado White Elephant

Cattle and Corn—A Real Money Making Combination



White Russian

VICTORY OATS

THE GREATEST
OATS IN THE
COUNTRY

THE EARLIEST
HEAVY OATS
GROWN TODAY

OATS

No crop gives better results by change of seed than oats. If you have been reseeding the same strain for several years now is the time to change. Do not compare our select strains, recleaned, with the common oats frequently offered as seed oats. While oats do not require as much water as some other cereals, they grow best in a reasonably moist soil. Sow fifty or sixty pounds to the acre.

Swedish Select

Originated in Sweden, was distributed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are the most popular variety of oats now grown and are especially well adapted for high land and seem to do better on poorer grades of land than any other variety tried. They have stiff straw, light hull and weighing 36 to 40 pounds per measured bushel. The great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish Oats, which enable them to resist drought better than most other varieties. The straw is coarse and is noted for its stiffness and power to resist lodging. The heads are large, branching, filled with plump, large, thick grain, which is of very bright color. These oats are quite early, less liable to smut and rust than most other sorts, and thrive on nearly all soils, except when very rich, and under almost all conditions. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 85c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

Victory

This grand new Oats was originated by the Swedish Plant Breeding Society in Sweden, who also originated the Swedish Select Oats. It is the highest development in Oats achieved up to date by this famous institution. We have seen Victory Oats grown for some years on many farms in the west and everywhere on every soil these new oats outweighed and outyielded every other kind. The other excellent characteristic of these Oats, distinguishing them from all others, is their ability to withstand wind and storms to a most remarkable degree, and to grow on rich, well-manured land without lodging; their straw seems to be stiffer, more elastic, firmer than that of any other kind we have ever grown. Victory is a cluster oat; the heads are rather short but are densely branched; the spikelets are small and short, generally containing but 2 grains which are short but broad, of bright white color and beardless; they are always very plump and heavy, weighing 35 to 50 lbs. per measured bushel. The straw is of medium height, stronger and stiffer than that of any other oats. Victory ripens at about the same time as the well known Swedish Select Oats. Our seed is home grown and acclimated and adapted to our climate. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 90c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

Silvermine

One of the most popular varieties and very largely grown in all central and western states. It is a medium early Oats, maturing about a week ahead of the Swedish Select, and is very hardy and prolific. Has long, stiff straw and grain of the clearest white color, unusually plump and heavy with reasonably thin hull. It is a sure cropper; will thrive under unfavorable conditions. It shows little tendency to rust or lodge unless soil is very rich. Many people who have raised Silvermine think them the best Oats on earth. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 85c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

Improved White Russian Oats

This is the one oat that practically insures the planter a large and heavy yield of fine, plump grains each and every season. You will pass the stage of disappointment, failures and destruction from disease, bugs and insects when you plant this excellent oat. This withstands extremes of cold, it endures intense heat and has a rugged vitality and production record unequalled in any other one variety. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 85c, postpaid. 100 lbs., at market price.

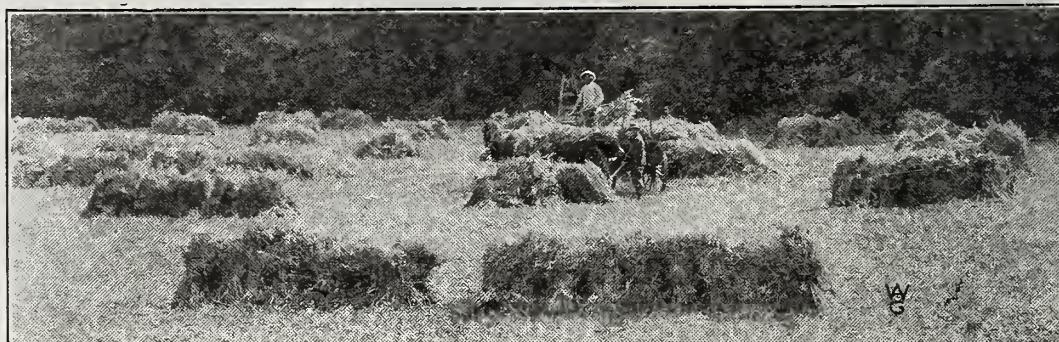
Texas Red Rust-Proof Winter Oats

This is a distinct type of side or horse mane oats of Russian origin, but which is now thoroughly acclimated and suited to our conditions. It yields large crops with little moisture, the grains are very long, heavy and pure white. This oat will yield and yield for profit and rarely ever disappoint you by crop failures. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 85c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

Write for special prices on large lots of any field seed.

Two years ago and last year again I bought some Swedish Select Oats of you. I was greatly pleased with them. We raised good crops with them altho the seasons were dry and unfavorable.

JOHN MORRISON, Moffat Co., Colo.



Field of Victory Oats

FIELD PEAS

SAN LUIS VALLEY.—This is literally the pea that made San Luis Valley, Colo., famous. The beneficial effects of these peas have caused their soil to produce abundant crops. They now feed thousands of hogs and sheep on peas and pea hay alone with large profits. The superior quality of this pork and mutton is recognized everywhere. We recommend the San Luis Valley Stock Peas especially for the mountains and high, cool altitudes as they are best adapted to such localities. These peas can be grown in any altitude up to 9,000 feet with success. As a crop to put humus and nitrogen into the soil it has no equal. The dried peas have a very high feeding value. They are best ground to cattle and are usually fed whole to sheep and sows. Pea straw, if well cured and not allowed to become too mature before cutting, has a much higher nutritive quality and palatability than other grain straw. Peas sown with oats, barley or wheat make excellent pasture for sheep and swine and make better feed than if cured for hay.

Peas should be sown as early in the spring as the soil can be worked and make a very early and timely feed. We recommend sowing with oats, using one bushel of oats to one bushel of peas per acre. The peas should be sown first and plowed under to a depth of about 4 inches, then the oats are sown and harrowed in the usual way. If peas are sown alone, use 80 pounds per acre for grain and 100 pounds if wanted for hay.

For hay the crop is ready to cut early in June when the oats are in the milk and the peas in the dough. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 95c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

COWPEAS

Cowpeas grow on almost all soils and thrive on land too poor for clover. They are very drouth-resistant. Cowpeas whether used for green fodder, hay or ensilage, have a very high feeding value and are more nutritious than clover, millet or any other grass. They make an excellent hog pasture; from 5 to 9 tons per acre of green fodder have been produced by cowpeas. Cowpeas are also much used for green manuring and a crop of them plowed under will increase wonderfully the fertility of the soil, transforming poor, sandy land into fertile loam.

Culture.—Sow when warm in drills, 3 1/2 feet apart, and cultivate, using 25 lbs. per acre.

NEW ERA COWPEA.—Upright: very early, remarkably prolific. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.60, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

WHIPPOORWILL COWPEA.—Upright, a week later than New Era. Very productive. Much used for pasture and fertilizer. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.60, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

SPRING SPELTZ OR EMMER

Sow 40 to 50 pounds per acre on non-irrigated, 60 to 80 pounds on irrigated land. Speltz combines the qualities of wheat, rye, oats and barley. Will thrive and make a crop on land, and under conditions, where these would fail. Speltz is recognized as the best balanced stock food of any of the grains and is greedily eaten by all stock in preference to other grains. It is early maturing and especially adapted to the arid districts of the West, good crops of it being grown yearly in that vast territory of rich soil in the eastern portion of Colorado that was so long considered fit only for grazing purposes. Its earliness and hardiness enable it to mature before the hot, dry weather comes on. It is a heavy yielder, often producing 75 to 100 bushels per acre under favorable conditions. It is the Dry Lander's best and surest grain crop for stock-feeding purposes. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 80c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

WHITE BEARDLESS WINTER SPELTZ

This Winter Speltz has the same characteristics as Spring Speltz, but is without beards and also has much larger heads and is much more productive than the spring variety. It thrives best on dry prairie regions with hot summers. It is not affected by rust like most other grains. It is more hardy than Winter Barley and Winter Oats, and we especially recommend it for sowing for stock feed in place of these two varieties, as it is much more productive and a surer crop. Ripens earlier than oats, yields much better and furnishes a considerable quantity of fall and winter pasture. It is only used for feeding purposes and it should be used with the hulls; it has the same food value as oats. Sow with a drill at the rate of about 60 lbs. per acre. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.60, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

ROSEN RYE THE NEW FAMOUS WINTER RYE

Sow on irrigated land sixty to eighty pounds per acre.

ROSEN RYE.—**The New Famous Winter Rye.** Doubles the yield of any other known variety. Heads and grains twice the size of the ordinary rye. The famous rye originated by the Michigan Experiment Station. It has doubled the yield obtainable with any other kind, has very stiff straw and very large heads with 4 even rows filled with very large kernels. It is a characteristic of the Rosen that the 4 rows are always evenly well filled on 99 per cent of the heads, while Common Rye seldom shows a well-filled head.

The heads of the Rosen Rye average over six inches in length and are well filled from end to end with four rows of very large, plump, heavy grains. It is a characteristic of this Rye that the four rows are always evenly well filled, while the other varieties of Rye have no more than two filled.

The straw is giant in length and strength, and of extraordinary stiffness, rarely lodging.

Our Rye was grown at Loma, Colo., from certified seed obtained by us through the Michigan Agricultural College.

The average height of the field was about 6 feet and the crop yielded 59 bushels per acre.

Rosen Rye stools enormously, and it requires for irrigated land only from 30 to 40 pounds to sow one acre on good land, but slightly more on light soils. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.60, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

SPRING RYE.—Spring Rye makes an excellent crop where winter grain has been killed, or for sowing where a fall crop has not been planted. It is sown largely for early pasture and is often cut for hay. Sow seed same time as other Spring grain. It does not grow quite as large straw as Winter Rye, but usually yields as well, and the grain is of fine quality. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 80c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

FALL OR WINTER RYE.—This is the hardest of any of the fall grains and can be grown on a greater variety of soils. It will thrive in dry seasons and on light, sandy soils. It is grown for grain, for hay, for pasture, for plowing under and for soilings purposes. There is no grain crop that produces as much and as good pasture as fall rye. If sown in August makes fine fall and winter pasture. Fall Rye may also be sown in the spring, when it makes splendid summer pasture, but it will not go to seed as does the spring rye. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 80c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.



Whipperwill Cowpeas



Spring Speltz

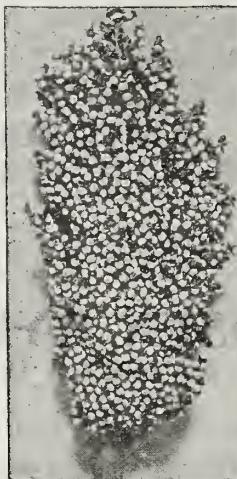


Minnesota Amber Sugar Cane
Broom Corn

This is a crop especially adapted to the non-irrigated districts of the West, and one of the best ones for dry farming. Broom Corn is planted only for its seed heads or brush used for the making of brooms. The seed makes good feed but the crop is small. Grown where corn grows and requires the same treatment. It should, however, be planted later, when the ground is quite warm. Only 70 to 80 days are needed to produce a crop. More than a ton of brush has been grown per acre and the market price has been often \$100 per ton in the last years; it varies greatly, according to the outcome of the crop. To obtain the highest price for the brush, it must be cut when in bloom and still quite green. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.60, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN. — The most popular variety; 7 to 9 feet high. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.60, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

DWARF EVERGREEN. — Grows about 5 feet high, with straight, smooth brush, principally used making whisks and brushes, though can be used nicely for larger brooms. Very early. Stalks of this variety make good fodder cut at once after brush is pulled. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.60, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.



Feterita

Not as desirable for all purposes as kaffir corn, but can withstand drouth much better. It ripens seed in 90 to 110 days, making it the best crop for high and arid sections. Large, yellow seed. Plant ten to twelve pounds to the acre. Sow 50 to 100 pounds. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 80c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

SORGHUMS

MINNESOTA AMBER SUGAR CANE

This is the earliest sugar cane and can be profitably grown everywhere corn is grown, and it is more drouth resistant than corn. It remains fresh and green through periods of drouth that ruin corn, and even if checked in growth by drouth, it will entirely recover and make a crop when favorable conditions again prevail. Sugar Cane not only possesses high value in producing syrup, but as an addition to the daily ration for stock, either as silage, hay or grain fodder, it is invaluable.

As a **soiling crop** it has a very high value. Milch cows are exceptionally fond of Sugar Cane, and it is excellent for milk production. It furnishes an enormous quantity of succulent food, outyielding corn and kaffir for corn forage and it is fed with much less waste.

As a **pasture crop** it is mostly used for hogs and sheep. It makes splendid **hay**, which is very palatable, nutritious and much relished by all kinds of stock, including hogs.

The **silage** of Sugar Cane is more nutritious than that of corn. As a **catch crop** Sugar Cane is much used. It could be sown after an early grain crop, or in place of other crops, if they have been destroyed by frost, flood, drouth, etc. The plants grow very quickly, reaching maturity in about 70 to 80 days.

It yields a large quantity of seed, about 25 to 30 bushels per acre, which can always be saved, no matter for what purpose the crop is wanted, if the cane is cut only when the seed is nearly ripe. The seed has the same feeding value as corn. It makes a fine feed for all stock if crushed and mixed with oats, peas or soy beans. One of the most common uses of cane seed is as poultry feed, and it is especially recommended for laying hens.

For fodder **sow** broadcast or in drills at the rate of 50 to 75 lbs. per acre. For syrup **sow** in drills 3 1/2 feet apart, using 5 lbs. per acre. The seed should only be sown when ground is warm, about 10 days later than corn. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 85c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

EARLY ORANGE CANE

An exceedingly valuable variety. Very large, of strong and vigorous habit. Frequently produces 240 gallons or over of beautifully colored and highly flavored syrup per acre. About 1 to 3 weeks later than Early Amber, but taller and producing a heavier quantity of forage. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 85c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

Feterita

A new non-saccharine from Sudan. It is a very early maturing, drouth-resisting sorghum of considerable value, both for fodder and grain. It has rather slender stems, varying in height from four to seven feet with location and season. The stems are juicy and slightly sweet before ripening. Suckers are produced freely when moisture is sufficient. Feterita resembles milo in habit, except that the heads are uniformly erect. The seed is larger, softer and chalk white or slightly bluish in color. It differs from Jerusalem corn in having erect heads, black plumes and plumper seed. It is also about 2 weeks earlier than dwarf milo and yields about the same. It has produced good grain yield where milo and kaffir gave low yield on account of extreme drouth. It should be sowed in hills forty to forty-four inches apart, and not put in the ground before it is warm. About two weeks after Indian corn, as it is still more liable to rot in cold ground. It was thoroughly tested here in the Grand Valley last season and produced fifty bushels per acre without irrigation, and will do much better under irrigation. Five pounds will sow one acre. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 80c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

Yellow Milo



Field of White Kaffir Corn

Write for special prices on large lots of any field seed.

Kaffir

DWARF BLACK HULL WHITE

A stocky, non-saccharine sorghum, bearing many leaves and a very heavy seed head. The most valuable variety for hot, dry climates. Yields from three to five tons of fodder and thirty to fifty bushels of grain to the acre. The stalk and leaves remain green until the seed is matured making the best feed, as well as grain crop. It is a highly alkali resistant. Matures in 110 to 125 days. Kaffir corn has no superior as a chicken feed. Plant eight to ten pounds to the acre in rows 3 1/2 feet apart. Drill or broadcast from 60 to 100 pounds for hay. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 80c, postpaid; 100 lbs. at market prices.

RED KAFFIR. — Very similar to white. Stalk grows taller and crop matures a little earlier. An immense yielder. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 80c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

WHEAT

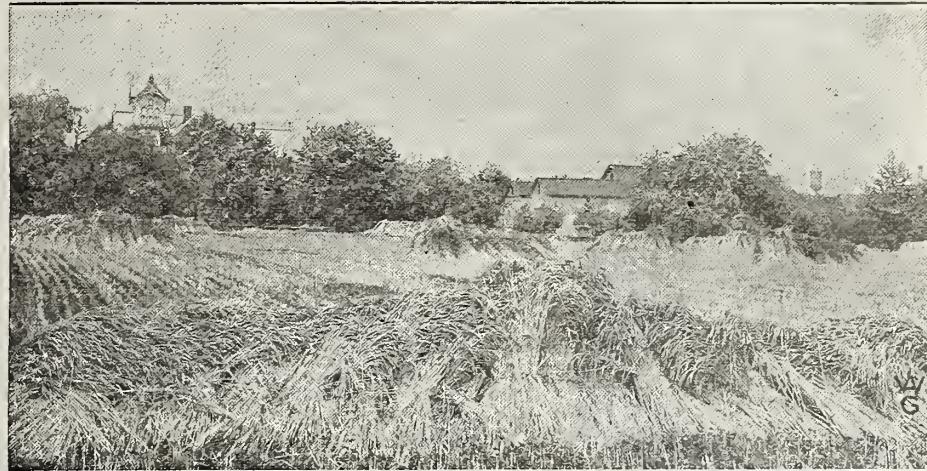
All our wheat is Colorado grown. Sow from sixty to ninety pounds to the acre, depending upon condition of soil, etc. Dry land farming requires less seed.

MARQUIS WHEAT IS THE KING OF ALL SPRING WHEATS.

IT IS A WEEK TO TEN DAYS EARLIER.

PRODUCES 5 TO 10 BUSHELS MORE PER ACRE.

HAS A HIGHER MILLING AND BAKING QUALITY THAN ANY OTHER HARD SPRING WHEAT KNOWN TODAY.



Field of Marquis Wheat

REGENERATED DEFIANCE

OR MILLION DOLLAR WHEAT

The old standard variety of Spring Wheat very extensively planted in the middle West and recommended by the State Agricultural College for a great range of altitudes and conditions. The Defiance is a soft, beardless wheat with extraordinary heavy-yielding qualities. The kernel is plump and if harvested before being allowed to over-ripen it never shells out of the hull. The stem is medium in height and makes excellent straw. There are more farmers planting Regenerated Defiance today than any other kind. It has proven well adapted to both irrigated and non-irrigated lands. The old strain of Defiance wheat is much run out now, thru lack of seed selection and is not as good a yielder as it used to be. Our regenerated stock is a strain improved by our experiment station; it is pure and an enormous cropper.

DEFIANCE.—Ordinary stock, good seed, well cleaned. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 90c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

MACARONI

It requires less moisture than any other wheat, is therefore especially adapted for the dry, arid lands. It is rust, blight and smut proof. It is very early and very productive, generally yields 10 to 20 bushels more per acre than any other spring wheat. The heads are bearded, the grain very large, hard, glossy and of yellowish color. Sow 2 bushels per acre. Used for feed only in this part of the country. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 90c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

RED TURKEY WINTER WHEAT

Winter Wheat is the best paying crop on the farm; wherever possible it should be grown instead of Spring Wheat, for if the right varieties are used it will give one-third larger yield and it is as sure a crop. Red Turkey is a bearded variety and is the hardest known; it can be planted in almost all parts of the North and on high altitudes. It is one of the earliest varieties of winter wheat, and matures before rust and chinch bugs appear. The heads are long, well filled with large, flinty grains of reddish-amber color equal to No. 1 Hard Spring Wheat. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 90c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

Write for special prices on large lots of any field seed.

MARQUIS

Pronounced by both farmers and millers the finest spring wheat for the North and high altitudes. Marquis wheat was originated in Canada, won the \$1,000.00 prize for the best wheat grown on this continent at the grain exposition in New York in 1911, the \$3,000 prize at the International Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge, Alberta, in 1912, the sweepstakes prize at the Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, Okla., in 1913, and many other prizes.

This wheat has very stiff straw of medium height, which does not lodge easily; the heads are bald and quite heavy, have smooth yellow chaff; the kernels are flinty, more round than those of other spring wheats, thicker and more plump and of dark red color. Almost without exception it will grade No. 1 hard, and it is superior to any known variety in milling and baking qualities.

The productiveness of Marquis Wheat is most wonderful and on a fairly good piece of wheat land should produce anywhere from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre. This fact, together with the earliness, should be an inducement to our wheat growers to plant it this spring.

The best results are obtained from this wheat by planting from 120 to 125 pounds per acre; many growers were disappointed with a rather small yield, when they used only half this quantity and did not consider this a good cropper, but the yield is generally from 60 to 75 bushels where about 2 bushels are sown per acre. This is not only the best and surest yielder under irrigation, but according to the government reports it is also the best in non-irrigated districts. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 85c, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

The Grimm Alfalfa you sent me last year proved to be 100 per cent fine. I sowed 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per acre and drilled it in. Sown at this rate, I obtain the best results in dry land farming.

ROBERT DREW,
Rio Blanco Co., Colo.



Red Turkey

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

There is no other forage plant which furnishes such an abundance of succulent forage during Summer and Fall when the supply of grass and clover is often limited as Rape. It is indispensable for raising sheep and hogs and is much relished by all stock.

Rape belongs to the Cabbage family; grows 2 to 3 feet high and is never troubled by insects. Crops of nearly 5 tons of green fodder per acre have been reported of it. It is best adapted to cool and moist climates, but good crops have been produced under conditions of drouth which caused the failure of corn and other crops.

Rape does well on most any kind of soil; land that produces a good crop of corn and wheat is suitable for Rape.

In the northern states Rape is sown from April to August, and in the South in September and October.

Eight to ten pounds of seed are used per acre if sown broadcast and four to six pounds if sown in drills 24 to 28 inches apart to allow cultivation. It may be sown alone in fall after the grain has been harvested, or it may be sown in the winter or spring grain in the spring, when this is 2 to 3 inches high, at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre. With a good stand of Rape in the stubble sheep can be turned in about 3 weeks after the grain is cut. It also has been sown with more or less success in the corn at the last cultivation.

When the crop is cut it is best to follow with a cultivator; this will cause the stems to send out new shoots more rapidly.

Rape is usually ready for use in about 2 months from sowing the seed; it is used as a soiling crop in many places, but its chief use is for pasture and especially for hogs and sheep. Its fattening properties are twice as good as clover.

The Minnesota Experiment Station reported on Rape: "On 54 acres of Rape after Winter rye was removed, 537 sheep and lambs were fattened, 18 steers fed thereon for 59 days, and several acres were uneaten when Winter set in."

When on Rape, stock should at all times have access to salt. Lb., 25c, 10 lbs., \$1.80, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market prices.



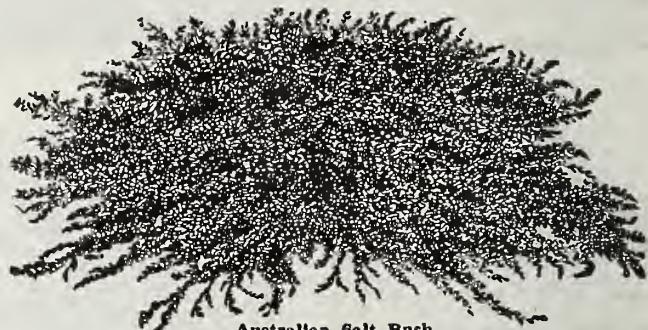
One Plant Dwarf Essex Rape

Australian Salt Bush

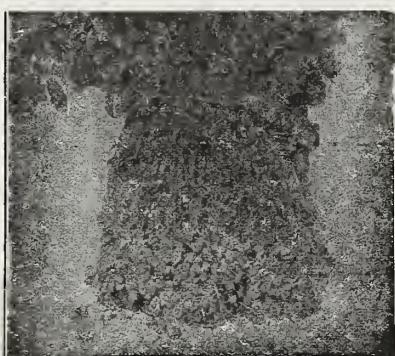
Thousands of acres of arid and alkali land have been reclaimed by the use of this plant.

A valuable forage plant for soils containing alkali and for all regions subject to periodical drouth; will grow freely on soils that will produce no other vegetation. It seems to take up from the soil the salty substance which is so detrimental to the growth of other plants, and after 3 or 4 crops of it have been grown the soil is capable of producing any other crop. The plant is a perennial in the South, but not hardy in the North, and has to be sown there every year.

Sow in spring or summer, when soil is warm and moist, after a rain; do not cover seed. When once established it will grow strong and vigorously during the driest season. The plants are of spreading habit, branching freely; they make a thick mat of stems and foliage 3 to 4 feet in diameter and 1 to 2 feet deep, yielding from 20 to 30 tons of green forage per acre, which makes about 5 tons of hay. This is very nutritious and eagerly eaten by all live stock. When dry it contains about 8 to 10 per cent of salty matter. One pound of seed will seed one acre. Lb., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$11.00, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.



Australian Salt Bush



Spanish Peanuts

Peanuts can be grown successfully in any place where corn will thrive and will make a profitable crop where the season is 4 months free from frost. They are especially suited for dry land farming, withstanding drouth very well. The tops of Peanuts are cut and cured for hay and will furnish 1 to 2 tons of hay equal in feeding value to clover, the pods may then be plowed out, cured and stored for winter feeding, or hogs may be turned in, to gather the crop. Peanut vines and peas chopped or ground together form a well balanced ration for milch cows and contain much more protein and fat than alfalfa, ground corn or oats. The average yield of Spanish Peanuts is about 60 bushels per acre.

The best soil for Peanuts is sandy loam; they should be planted when all danger of freezing is past. Takes about 8 pounds of shelled or 40 pounds in the pods of Spanish Peanuts to plant one acre. Plant in rows 3 feet apart and 9 inches apart in the rows. After the vines are dug they are allowed to lie spread on the ground for 3 to 4 hours and are then placed in small stacks to cure. Peanuts need not be shelled but if you plant in pods, soak in warm water for a day and then plant at once.

SPANISH PEANUTS.—This is the earliest variety and the one generally planted for farm use, because it is easily cultivated, the plants growing upright, and is also very productive. The pods are small, but well filled with nuts which are sweeter than the larger varieties. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

LARGE VIRGINIA PEANUTS.—Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

FARMOGERM

High-bred nitro-gathering bacteria. Makes poor soil good soil. It is now generally understood that the quickest, most economical and most permanent method of adding nitrogen to soil is to plant a leguminous crop of some kind after inoculating the seed with nitrogen-gathering bacteria.

Farmogerm is offered for this purpose. It is a pure culture of a High-Bred Nitrogen-gathering Bacteria. It comes in sealed bottles, and unlike any other preparation of this kind ever offered before, it is all ready for use. Just dilute with water according to directions. The carefully selected, active bacteria in Farmogerm insure quicker and larger growth of the crop inoculated, and permanently enrich the soil for future crops. The theory of inoculation is recognized by authorities as the right solution of the nitrogen fertilizing problem. The problem has been to get the right culture. Farmogerm is the right culture. One acre, \$2.00; 5 acres, \$7.50.

We have a pamphlet which deals with the subject intelligently and at some length. Let us mail you a copy free.

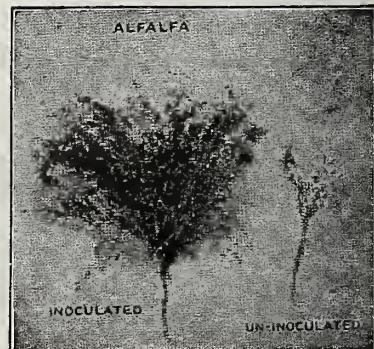
Farmogerm is prepared for the following legumes:

Alfalfa, Clover, Field Peas, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetch, Peanuts, Garden Beans, Garden Peas and Sweet Peas.

When ordering be sure and state for what crop Farmogerm is wanted.

We can supply in garden size a mixed culture for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas; also White Clover for lawn at 60c a bottle.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "In new regions, where Alfalfa, Clover and other leguminous plants have not been cultivated, very few soils have enough of these bacteria in them to be of any practical value and inoculation is essential."



MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

THE ENSILAGE CROP FOR THE NORTH AND FOR HIGH ALTITUDES

Matures in about two weeks less time a crop twice as big as corn and of equal feeding value for dairy cows, sheep, etc.

The discovery by the Montana Experiment Station a few years ago of the great value of Sunflower as a forage crop for soiling and ensilage is of the greatest importance for the Middle West and especially for very high altitudes where the Spring is late and frost in fall comes early and corn therefore is an uncertain crop. But also for sections where corn yields well, sunflower will in future be considered an important crop as it far outyields the corn on the same soil. The value of the Sunflower for silage was discovered just at a time when the stockmen in this part of the country realized the necessity of using silage as a part of their feed ration for farm and range live stock, the present high prices of hay and grain forcing them to grow some cheap succulent roughage to supplement these high priced feeds, in order to make dairying and live stock feeding profitable.

The silage and alfalfa hay make a complete balanced ration; where silage is used as part of the feed ration more animals may be kept on a given area of farm than otherwise. This is especially true where sunflower is used, owing to its exceptionally heavy yield of forage. Silage provides a succulent and palatable feed and prevents to a large extent the digestive troubles of cattle caused by the continuous use of high protein alfalfa hay. It is the cheapest and most desirable winter feed, and this succulent food will keep up the quantity of milk during the winter months which is impossible on dry feed alone.

The **Russian Sunflower** is well adapted to this middle western country. This is a single-stalk variety, grows from 7 to 12 feet high, and producing large heads about a foot in diameter. It is much hardier than corn, can therefore be planted earlier, and we have seen sunflowers here by October 1st last year still green and unaffected by frost, altho we had frost continuously every night for more than a week and the corn was all killed. Sunflower reaches the proper stage of development for silage in less than 90 days, always can be cut green and placed in the silo before any injury is caused by a killing frost; in this respect it excels corn which is sometimes seriously

injured by frost. The yield of silage on irrigated land ranges from 30 to 35 tons, and on dry land from 10 to 15 tons per acre. This is about twice as much as corn or any other forage plant will produce on the same land.

Experiments conducted by Western Experiment Stations show that **Sunflower** silage, pound for pound, was equal to corn silage as a feed for dairy cows.

Sow seed about 3 feet apart, using on irrigated land from 12 to 16 lbs. per acre, dropping the seed 4 to 8 inches apart in the rows; on dry land use 5 to 7 lbs. of seed, thinning the plants from 10 to 15 inches apart in the rows. Sunflower is cut for silage when one-half to three fourths of the seed is in the milk stage. The harvesting is done by hand or with a corn binder. The stalks are passed through the ensilage cutter and placed in the silo in the same manner as corn. The coarse stems and

heads with the seed when fermented are worked up into a mealy, succulent pulp which is very palatable and will be entirely consumed by the stock. The value of the **seed** of Sunflower is well known; it makes a splendid food for all farm animals; it is relished by horses and cattle, fattens sheep and swine, but it is especially valuable as a food for fowl and is the best egg-producing food known. It also keeps the fowl in strong, healthy condition, gives it a bright, lustrous plumage and is said to prevent roup.

Sunflower is just coming into its own and it has come to stay; it is one of the most valuable forage plants we have for dry as well as for irrigated land. The sooner you plant and produce it, the quicker you can increase your herds and your profits. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.



SAND VETCH OR WINTER VETCH

The Sand Vetch, also called Winter Vetch or Hairy Vetch, is an annual plant, similar in growth to a Pea Vine, but more slender, more branching and leafy; it will grow from 6 to 10 feet tall.

As the name indicates, it has a special adaptation for **sandy soils**; it succeeds well on light soils too poor for clovers, cowpeas, etc., but will give bigger crops on richer land.

Sand Vetch is of great value for **pasture** and **hay**, and the fodder, either green or dried, is much relished by all stock; it is very rich, nutritious, containing even more protein than Alfalfa. It is cut for hay when pods are forming; the average yield of hay is from 3 1/2 to 4 tons per acre.

Sand Vetch is, however, mostly grown and is of the greatest value as a **fertilizer**; it is the best legume for enriching soils of low fertility. The total value of a crop of Sand Vetch if plowed under is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be equivalent of \$16.00 to \$45.00 worth of commercial fertilizer per acre, or twice as much as crop of clover.

Sand Vetch is the best **cover crop** for orchards which we have. Sand Vetch is sown in spring and in fall in this section not later than the middle of August, but later farther south. It grows best in cool weather. If sown before July 1st it generally freezes out, but if sown later it lives over winter, goes to seed in June, then dies.

Sown early in spring alone or with a nurse crop of barley or oats, it furnishes good summer and fall pasture. The best returns, however, are obtained of this plant when sown in the fall, and it may be sown alone or in the corn or cotton at the last cultivation or with winter rye as a nurse crop. Seeded in the fall, it will come on early in spring, and will yield a bountiful crop of hay or splendid pasture till June, or can be plowed under about May 1st in this part of the country, when it will be a mass of green stalks and leaves—about all that can be turned under with a plow.

Sow 35 to 40 pounds of Sand Vetches if sown alone, or 20 pounds Vetches with 1 bushel of Oats or Barley in Spring, or 1 bushel of Winter Rye in fall. Cover Vetch about 1 inch deep. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

SPRING VETCHES

An annual, sown in spring only, does not do as well on poor soil nor withstands heat as well as Sand Vetches. Sow alone 50 lbs. per acre, or 40 lbs. Vetches and one bushel of Oats. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid. 100 lbs. at market price.

BIRD SEEDS

Canary, best Sicily. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Hemp, recleaned. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.

Bird Rape, strictly pure. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Millet, for birds. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid.

Mixed Bird Seed, for Canaries, etc., strictly clean. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.

Write for special prices on large lots of any held seed.



Sand Vetch

SEED POTATOES

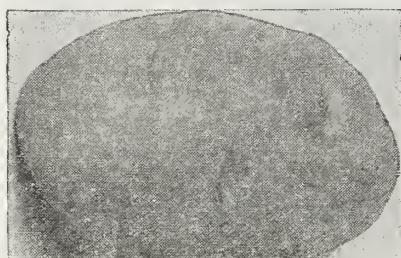
Our Seed Potatoes are grown by expert farmers. The seed is carefully selected, graded and treated before planting, and is free from disease. We have **excellent stock grown on both irrigated and also on non-irrigated land**. We can send fifty pounds by parcel post up to 300 miles for \$1.29. See P. P. rates on inside front cover.

Order as early as possible, so that we can reserve stock for you. We do not ship potatoes until weather is favorable.



EARLY OHIO OR SIX WEEKS

Claimed by some the best potato that grows in the ground. It is fully two weeks ahead of the Early Rose, and is a general favorite with potato growers and market men alike, and one of the most profitable potatoes they can possibly grow. Maturing early, it brings the highest prices. The tubers grow compact in the hill, are easily dug, with very few small ones—nearly every potato is of marketable size; has few eyes, which are even with the surface. Our Early Ohio is very fine, pure stock and uniform in shape.



Early Ohio

DOWNING

A standard variety, well known. It is a large, white, smooth skin, second early potato; large yielder, practically blight proof and considered the best keeper of all. A better all-around potato is hard to find.

RED McClURE

Late. Originated at Carbondale, Colo. This potato is largely grown on the western slope and in the mountains where it thrives especially well; for its season it is without a peer. A large, round red-skinned tuber; white flesh, fine grain, one of the very best table potatoes. A strong grower, enormous yielder and good keeper. This is an improved type of the old Peachblow Potato.

PRICES ON POTATOES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES. WRITE WHEN READY TO BUY.

IRISH COBBLER OR EXTRA EARLY EUREKA

A most excellent extra-early variety, maturing good sized tubers seven weeks from time of planting. It has also the remarkable characteristic of producing almost only tubers of large size. The vines make short, upright growth, allowing close planting. The tubers are of round shape with few shallow eyes. The flesh is pure white, with a clean, smooth skin; and in quality they are excellent, always cooking dry and mealy. They are splendid keepers and taking it all in all are one of the most reliable and satisfactory first early sorts, excelling in productiveness many of the late varieties. Specially suited to dry climates on account of its deep roots, and by far the best white potato for the south. In a comparative test of 67 varieties, reds and whites, made at the station at Fayetteville, Ark., the Irish Cobbler gave the best yield of all, which was 198.49 bushels per acre.

The Everbearing Strawberry Plants I received of you last spring sure did raise a crop. I had berries up to November 1st here in Marble, and when they were snowed under they were full of bloom and green berries.
F. J. FARRELL,
Marble, Colo.

BLISS RED TRIUMPH

The standard extra-early potato much planted in the South. The tubers are nearly round, are smooth, medium in size, reddish-pink in color. Vines are small and compact, with short, thick stalks and broad leaves. This is one of the hardiest varieties known, and is not susceptible to rot, scab and other diseases; in fact, it can be grown on the most heavily manured land without danger of rot.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEARL

One of the best late potatoes grown; oval shape, white, smooth skin and a big yielder. Produces from 300 to 500 bushels per acre.



Bliss Red Triumph

RUSSET BURBANK OR NETTED GEM

An oblong, large, white potato with shallow eyes and netted skin. Flesh white, very mealy, and of fine flavor. Excellent quality. The best and most popular baking variety. It seems to be especially adapted to our soil, and is fast supplanting the Rural and Pearl varieties in the Middle West and is becoming one of Colorado's best mountain varieties. It has also proven drought and heat resistant to a very large degree, producing good yields where others failed and is now being planted on dry land throughout the state. It is a very heavy yielder and scab-resistant.



Russet Burbank

\$200.00 IN GOLD AS PRIZES

Somebody is going to win some good money in prizes for the best specimen of grains, vegetables, etc., grown from Mile-High Seed in 1921. We have always encouraged our customers to grow better crops and in order to stimulate more activity and competition in this line, we offer cash money in prizes as listed below. All exhibits must be produced from seed bought of us during the season of 1921. All customers must write us when purchasing seed or by September 1st that they expect to compete and stating at that time what they propose to ex-

hibit. Any customer may make as many entries as they like, as there are no restrictions in this respect. **You can compete for any prize money.** All of the exhibits must be sent to us by mail or express, prepaid. Heavy entries can be sent by **freight prepaid**, provided these are shipped early enough to reach us safely by September 20th. All exhibits should be sent addressed, The Grand Junction Seed Co., Grand Junction Colorado. From _____, filling in your name and complete address. We will furnish shipping tags upon request.

How to Grow, Select, and Pack Your Exhibits

(1) Uniformity and trueness to type, of samples, are essential to success.

(2) When growing any kind of **vine specimen** if you wish to produce fruits of the largest size, after fruit is set and has begun to form, select the nicest and most vigorous fruit on vine, then pinch off all others. This fruit will then absorb all nourishment furnished by vine and will grow much larger. Moderate supplies of well rotted, old manure may be placed around roots of the vine and lightly turned under. Give plant plenty of water and cultivate frequently, keeping soil surface well broken. Use care not to injure any roots. All vine specimens should be shipped in boxes, carefully packed with straw, excelsior or some similar packing to prevent damage in transit. In growing any specimens grow three or four and select the best specimen from the lot.

(3) **Root Crops.**—After selecting three or four of the best, pull out all others around these, giving each plant a distance of two to three feet from any other growing plant. Use liberal supply of rotted manure and give plants plenty of water. Cultivate frequently, keeping soil surface well stirred to prevent

Cover sheaf bottom and top with paper, fill in corners and vacant spaces with straw. This will get your exhibit here in best shape.

(6) **Grasses.**—Select tallest and best stalks or stems, leaving on all foliage so as to show full development. Tie these in bundles of 50 to 100 straws. Get all straws as near the same length as possible, pack these the same as grain sheaves.

(7) **Seed Exhibits of Grain and Other Seed.**—Select your best seed, have these free from all trash, chaff, dirt and straw. These can be winded by taking a quart or pint at the time, holding this up in the air and pouring into large tub or box. The wind will separate the chaff from the grain as the seed falls. Send all grain and seed exhibits in substantial sacks or bags, securely tied or sewed, with your name and address.

formation of crust. When ready to ship, cut off tops about one inch above crown of plant, pack properly to prevent bruising, remove all dirt from roots.

(4) **Ear Corn.**—Make your first selection when grain begins to harden and dry, picking out what appears to be the best shaped and most uniform sized ears as they show up on the stalks. After selecting the best corn from the field carefully remove shucks or husk and all silks. Spread out all of the best ears, select the ten best in the lot, trying to get each ear the same size as near as possible, with as near the same number of grain rows to the cob, using care to select ears with **straight rows of grain, well filled butts and tips.** Wrap each ear separately in several thicknesses of paper and pack carefully in substantial cardboard or wooden box.

(5) **Sheaf Grain.**—Select the tallest and best stalks with the largest seed heads. Strip these full length, cut off close to root. Tie these in bunches of 150 to 300 stalks. (See cut of oats, wheat, rye on this page and page 62.) The best time to gather is when grain begins to glaze. Ship sheaves in boxes sufficiently strong to prevent crushing, pack in box securely to prevent jostling around.

Top with paper, fill in corners and This will get your exhibit here



Prize Winning Sheaf of White Russian Oats



Prize Winning Sheaf of Defiance Wheat

It is wise to get your order in early! It is easy to neglect ordering until planting time comes all at once. Then out of necessity you fly to the grocer as a last resort—pay fancy high prices for skimpy package seeds that may be several seasons old. The result is a poor stand, puny plants, slow growth and inferior yields. Don't make this mistake this year. Save money and wasted effort by preparing right now.

PRIZES AND EXHIBITS

W
G

SHEAF EXHIBITS

Best sheaf (150 to 300 stalks) Brome Grass.....	\$2.50
Best Sheaf (150 to 300 stalks) Timothy.....	2.50
Best Sheaf (150 to 300 stalks) Barley, Beardless.....	2.50
Best Sheaf (150 to 300 stalks) Red Top Grass.....	2.50

VEGETABLE EXHIBITS

Best 12 Irish Cobbler Potatoes.....	1.50
Best 12 Early Ohio Potatoes.....	1.50
Best 12 Russet Burbanks Potatoes.....	1.50
Best 12 Red McClure Potatoes.....	1.50
Best 12 Yellow Sweet Potatoes.....	1.50
Best 12 White Globe Onions.....	1.50
Best 12 Yellow Globe Onions.....	1.50
Best 12 Red Globe Onions.....	1.50
Best 12 Bermuda Onions, any color.....	1.50
Best 12 Brown Australian Onions.....	1.50
Best 12 Mountain Globe Danvers Onions.....	1.50
Best 3 Turnips.....	1.50
Best 3 White Summer Squash.....	1.50
Best 3 Yellow Summer Squash.....	1.50

Largest Head of Cabbage.....	\$1.00	First Best Ten Ears Japanese Hulless Corn.....	1.00
Largest Watermelons.....	3.00	Pop Corn.....	1.00
Largest Sunflower Head.....	1.00	First Best Ten Ears Golden Queen Pop Corn.....	1.00

\$200.00 OFFERED IN PRIZES FOR BEST SPECIMENS GROWN FROM MILE-HIGH SEED IN 1921.

The prizes offered on Golden Glow Corn as listed below are the same as outlined on catalog envelope.

CORN EXHIBITS

First Best Ten Ears Golden Glow Corn.....	\$20.00
Second Best Ten Ears Golden Glow Corn.....	12.50
Third Best Ten Ears Golden Glow Corn.....	7.50
Fourth Best Ten Ears Golden Glow Corn.....	5.00
Fifth Best Ten Ears Golden Glow Corn.....	3.00
Sixth Best Ten Ears Golden Glow Corn.....	2.00

OTHER VARIETIES

First Best Ten Ears Iowa Gold Mine Corn.....	2.50
First Best Ten Ears Minnesota No. 13 Corn.....	2.50
First Best Ten Ears Colorado White Elephant Corn.....	2.50
First Best Ten Ears Iowa Silver Mine Corn.....	2.50
First Best Ten Ears Swadley Corn.....	2.50
First Best Ten Ears Bloody Butcher Corn.....	2.50
First Best Ten Ears Calico Corn.....	2.50
First Best Ten Ears White Rice Pop Corn.....	2.50

60-lb. Watson Melon

Best 3 Hubbard, Green Squash.....	\$1.50
Best 3 Golden Hubbard Squash.....	1.50
Best 3 Banana Squash.....	3.00
Best 3 Sugar or Pie Pumpkin.....	1.50
Best 3 King of Mammoth Pumpkin.....	4.50
Best 3 Green Striped Cusshaw Pumpkins.....	2.00
Best 3 Sugar Beet.....	1.50
Best 3 Egg Plants.....	1.50
Best 6 Pollock 10-25 Cantaloupes.....	1.50
Best 3 Honey Dews Golden Cantaloupes.....	1.50
Best 3 Honey Dews Green Cantaloupes.....	1.50
Best 3 Heads Cabbage.....	1.50

MONSTROSITIES

Largest Ear of Corn Matured.....	1.00
Largest Irish Potato.....	1.00
Largest Sweet Potato.....	1.00
Largest Onion.....	1.00
Largest Turnip.....	1.00
Largest Beet.....	1.00
Largest Pumpkin.....	3.00
Largest Cucumber.....	1.00

GRAIN EXHIBITS

Best Peck Red Winter Wheat.....	2.50
Best Peck Red Spring Wheat.....	2.50
Best Peck Defiance Wheat.....	2.50
Best Peck Marquis.....	2.50
Best Peck Rosen Rye.....	2.50
Best Peck Spring Rye.....	2.50
Best Peck White Oats.....	2.50
Best Peck Bearded Barley.....	2.50
Best Peck Beardless Barley.....	2.50
Best Peck Spring Speltz.....	2.50
Best Peck Amber Sorghum.....	2.50
Best Peck Red Kaffir.....	2.50
Best Peck White Kaffir.....	2.50
Bets Peck German Millet.....	2.50
Best Peck Broom Corn.....	2.50

SHEAF EXHIBITS

Best Sheaf (150 to 300 stalks) Red Spring Wheat.....	2.50
Best Sheaf (150 to 300 stalks) Defiance Wheat.....	2.50
Best Sheaf (150 to 300 stalks) Red Winter Wheat.....	2.50
Best Sheaf (150 to 300 stalks) Rosen Rye.....	2.50
Best Sheaf (150 to 300 stalks) White Oats.....	2.50
Best Sheaf (150 to 300 stalks) German Millet.....	2.50
Best Sheaf (150 to 300 stalks) Broom Corn.....	2.50

Good Books on Garden and Farm Topics

All Books Postpaid

	Price	Price
A B C of Agriculture. M. C. Weld, 66 pages.....	\$.65	
Grasses and How to Grow Them. Thomas Shaw, 456 pages, illustrated.....	1.50	
Alfalfa. F. D. Coburn. Its growth, use and feeding value.....	.65	
Broom, Corn and Brooms. Illustrated, 50 pages.....	.50	
Clovers and How to Grow Them. Thomas Shaw, 377 pages.....	1.50	
Corn Judging, Manual of. A. D. Shamel. Advanced methods of corn judging.....	.65	
Forage Crops, Other than Grasses. Thomas Shaw. How to cultivate, harvest and use them.....	1.50	
Peanut Plant. Its cultivation and uses. B. W. Jones.....	.50	
Root Crops for Stock Feeding.20	
Sugar Beet, The. L. S. Ware. Varieties, soils, tillage, harvesting.....	2.00	
Soiling Crops and the Silo. Thomas Shaw. The growing and feeding of all kinds of soiling crops.....	1.60	
Wheat Culture. D. S. Curtis. How to double the yield.....	.50	
Vegetable Gardening. Samuel B. Green. A manual on the growing of vegetables for the home use and the market. Should be in the hands of every farmer or gardener, 265 pages.....	1.00	
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Bean Culture. Glenn C. Sevey.....	.65	
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Culinary Herbs. Kains.....	.80	
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Potato Culture, The A B C of. T. B. Terry. How to grow quantity and quality.....	.50	
Success with Mushrooms. J. H. Dick.....	.10	
Sweet Potato Culture. Mames Fitz.....	.65	
Tomato Culture. Day, Cummins and Root. Culture in field, under glass, and in the south; for home, for market, for canning factories.....		\$.40
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Strawberry Culturist. A. S. Fuller.....		.35
Insects and Insecticides. Clarence M. Weed. How to combat insects in field, orchard, garden, greenhouse and dwelling.....		1.60
Spraying Crops, Why, When and How. Clarence M. Weed.....		.65
Weeds and How to Eradicate Them. Thomas Shaw.....		.60
Beginnings in Animal Husbandry. Prof. C. S. Plumb. Types and breeds, judging, feeds and feeding, care and breeding of live stock and poultry, 393 pages, 216 illustrations.....		1.25
Horse Book. Jacob Biggle.....		.50
Biggle Sheep Book.50
Biggle Swine Book.50
Biggle Cow Book.50
Dairying for Profit. Mrs. E. M. Jones.....		.25
People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor.		1.00
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Soils and Soil Fertility. A. R. Whitson and H. L. Walster. Illustrated, 315 pages.....		1.25
Bommers Method of Making Manures. 86 pages.....		.30
Fertilizers. J. H. Gregory.....		.40
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Silos and Their Uses.50
House Plants and How to Grow Them. Barnes.....		1.10

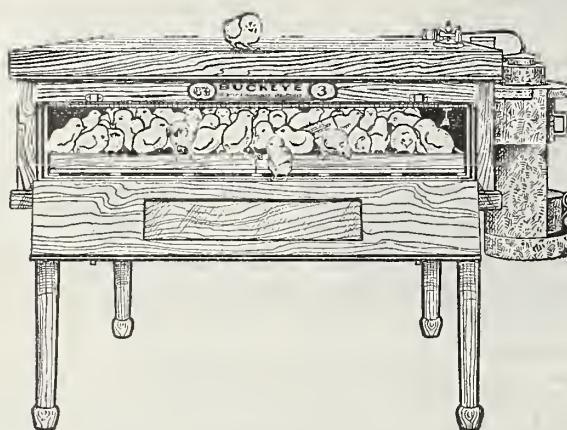
QUANTITY OF SEED REQUISITE TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS TO SOW AN ACRE.

	Quantity per acre	Quantity per acre
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	6 oz.	2 oz.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.....	1 lb.	4 lbs.
Asparagus roots.....	1 oz. to 300 plants	
Beans, Dwarf, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill.....	1 bu.	3 lbs.
Beans, Pole, 1 qt. to 100 hills.....	½ bu.	
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	7 lbs.	
Beet mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	5 to 8 lbs.	
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	.2 oz.	
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	.2 oz.	
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	.2 oz.	
Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	½ lbs.	
Celery, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	.2 oz.	
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	.2 oz.	
Chicory, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	.4 lbs.	
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	.2 oz.	
Corn, Sweet, ¼ pt. to 100 hills.....	6 qts.	
Corn, Field.....	10 lbs.	
Corn, Top (shelled).....	2 qts.	
Cress, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	12 lbs.	
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 50 hills.....	1 to 3 lbs.	
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	.4 oz.	
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4½ lbs.	
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 ft. of drill.....		
Gourds, 2 oz. to 100 hills.....		
Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....		
Kohl-Rabi, 1-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....		
Leek, 1-3 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....		
Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....		
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....		2 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Water, ¼ oz. to 100 hills.....		4 to 5 lbs.
Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....		15 lbs.
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....		.8 lbs.
Onion Seed, 1-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....		4 to 5 lbs.
Onion Seed, for sets.....		40 to 80 lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill.....		8 bu.
Parsnips, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....		3 lbs.
Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....		3 lbs.
Peas, Garden, 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill.....		½ bu.
Peas, Field.....		2 bu.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....		.3 oz.
Pumpkin, 1-3 qt. to 100 hills.....		3 to 4 lbs.
Radish, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....		10 to 12 lbs.
Spinach, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....		8 lbs.
Salsify, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....		8 lbs.
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....		2 lbs.
Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills.....		2 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....		1 oz.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....		1 oz.
Turnip.....		1 to 3 lbs.

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE.

Alfalfa.....	3	10 to 15 lbs.	25 to 35 lbs.
Barley.....		60 to 90 lbs.	10 to 12 lbs.
Buckwheat.....		40 to 60 lbs.	40 to 60 lbs.
Cane, 5 to 10 lbs.; drilled.....		40 to 60 lbs.	25 to 40 lbs.
Clover, White Dutch Alsike.....		8 to 10 lbs.	75 to 90 lbs.
Clover, Red Mammoth.....		10 to 15 lbs.	500 to 600 lbs.
Grass, Ky. Blue, for lawns.....	1 lb.	to sq. rd.	8 to 10 lbs.
Grass, Ky. Blue, for pasture.....		30 to 40 lbs.	60 to 90 lbs.
Grass, English Blue.....		15 to 20 lbs.	75 to 90 lbs.
Grass, Orchard, Red Top.....		20 to 25 lbs.	60 to 90 lbs.
Grass, Bromus Inermis.....			
Grass, Timothy.....			
Kafir Corn, planted 5 to 10 lbs.; sown.....			
Millet.....			
Oats.....			
Potatoes.....			
Rape, drilled, 4 to 5 lbs.; sown.....			
Rye.....			
Vetch.....			
Wheat.....			

Incubators and Brooders



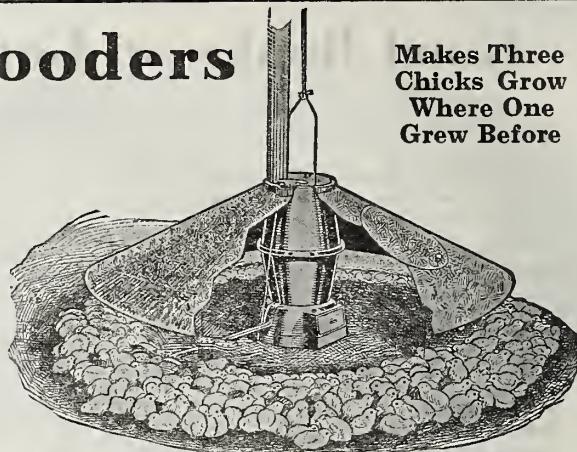
PRICES OF BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

No. 14 Style E—65-egg size, shipping weight, 56 lbs.	....	\$19.75
No. 16 Style E—120-egg size, shipping weight, 90 lbs.	....	33.75
No. 17 Style E—200-egg size, shipping weight, 132 lbs.	....	46.00
No. 1 Standard—120-egg size; shipping weight, 110 lbs.	....	46.50
No. 2 Standard—175-egg size; shipping weight, 130 lbs.	....	55.25

Ask for prices of larger sizes.

PRICES FOR BUCKEYE STANDARD COLONY BROODERS

No. 18—Capacity up to 500 chicks; shipping weight, 75 lbs.	....	\$27.50
No. 19—Capacity up to 1,000 chicks; shipping weight, 95 lbs.	....	34.25



Standard Colony Brooder in Operation with 1,000 Chicks

PORTABLE OIL BROODERS

With all the desirable features of Coal Burners.	
No. 20—Diameter, 19 inches, capacity, 60 chicks; shipping weight, 19 lbs.	....
No. 21—Diameter, 22 inches, capacity, 100 chicks; shipping weight, 23 lbs.	....
No. 22—Diameter, 30 inches, capacity, 150 chicks; shipping weight, 63 lbs.	....

\$14.00

17.75

22.50

POULTRY FEEDS

We can supply feeds of all kinds—Grit, Shell, Charcoal, Meat Scraps, etc. Write for prices when interested. Lowest prices will be made you upon request.

ADJUSTABLE LEG BANDS FOR POULTRY

We supply these numbered from 1 to 100; made of aluminum. Doz., 15c; 50, 40c; 100, 75c.

Spiral Celluloid Bands. No numbers, but in several separate colors, each hatch or pen given separate colors. For baby chicks and grown birds. Doz., 15c; 50, 40c; 100, 75c, postpaid.

Poultry and Stock Remedies

PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR

Aids digestion, builds health, increases egg yield. Healthier flocks, more eggs, stronger chicks. Packages, 30c, 60c and \$1.20; 12-lb. pails, \$1.75; 25-lb. pails, \$3.00; 100-lb. pails, \$10.00.

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR

Costs less than a cent a day per horse or cow.

This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. Tested thoroughly for nearly half a century, its worth is known and recognized by stock owners the world over. Always sold on a guarantee that it will satisfy you or money back.

Packages 30c, 60c, 90c and \$1.20. 12-lb. pails, \$2.50; 25-lb. pails \$4.00; 100-lb. bags, \$12.00.

Pratt's Cow Remedy, packages, 60c and \$1.20; 12-lb. pail, \$2.75; 25-lb. \$5.00.

Pratt's Bag Ointment, 35c and 70c.

Pratt's Hog Tonic, packages, 60c and \$1.20; 100 lb. bags, \$10.00.

Raise All Your Calves Without Milk

A. & C. (ADY & CROWE) CALF MEAL

The Perfect Milk Substitute.

Will raise veal calves at from one-third to one-quarter the expense of feeding milk. Raises better calves and saves the milk. You can't afford not to use it. Used and indorsed by experimental stations and farmers all over the world. It is absolutely the only milk substitute that contains all the elements necessary for bodily growth in the correct proportions. Pushes pigs, colts, lambs, etc., forward better and quicker than any other food. Prevents scouring. Price—25 lbs., \$1.85; 5 lbs., \$3.60; 100 lbs., \$7.00, not prepaid. Prices subject to change. Write when ready to buy.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

The Compleat Milk Equal.

This is a "baby food" for calves which you can begin feeding just as soon after birth as the cow's milk is ready to sell. Calves simply love it. It contains all the elements of milk; it is as nutritious as whole milk and it costs less than skim milk.

That sounds like logic, doesn't it? Well, you just try it once and see for yourself. 100 pounds makes 100 gallons. Price—

25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$8.75. Prices subject to change. Write when ready to buy.



WRITE FOR PRICES WHEN READY TO BUY.

ORDER SHEET

Our Order No.

GRAND JUNCTION SEED COMPANY

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

Forward by.....to
State on this line whether wanted by Parcel Post, Express or Freight.

Your Name.....

Postoffice

County..... State.....

Express or Freight Office.....

Amount Enclosed.	
P. O. Order.....	\$.....
Check.....	\$.....
Reg. Letter.....	\$.....
Stamps.....	\$.....
Total.....	\$.....
Date.....	192.....

Please be particular to write your Name and Address correctly and in full with order.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH WITH ALL ORDERS.

ORDER EARLY that the order may be filled before the stock is broken.

Do you grow for Market or Home Use?

If you have anything to write us with this order, please write it on separate sheet.

Be sure to sign your name and postoffice address. We received several orders last season without any name signed to it, consequently were unable to deliver the seeds.

If order is to be forwarded by parcel post, be sure to add the necessary postage where non-prepaid prices are used; see inside front cover page for rates.

Be sure to include postage to cover mailing any seed not quoted at post paid prices; see parcel post rates, page 2.

 Be sure to sign your name and postoffice address.

There is bound to be a shortage of some kinds of seeds before the season is over.

In case we happen to be out of the particular variety ordered, shall we substitute the nearest we have to the one ordered?
Yes....., or No..... This may save you from disappointment.

P. S.—If you will send us the names of your neighbors who plant seeds, we will include a few packets of seeds for the favor. Only heads of families wanted.

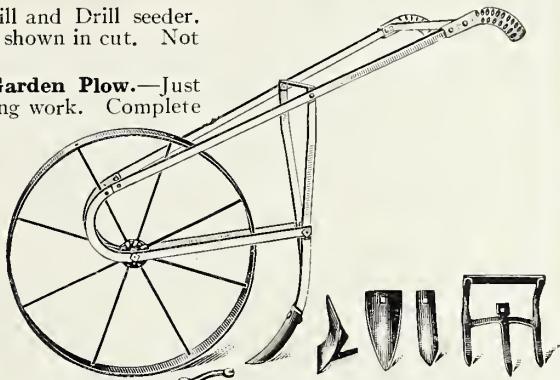
Implements, Sprayers and Insecticides

Planet Jr. No. 4 Drill.—Combined Hill and Drill seeder. Excellent for all small seed. Complete as shown in cut. Not prepaid, \$23.50. As seeder only, \$18.50.

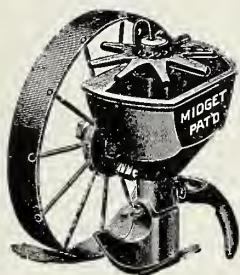
Steel King Hand Cultivator and Garden Plow.—Just the thing for home gardens and light trucking work. Complete as shown, \$6.50, not prepaid.



No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder,
Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow



"Steel King," Price \$6.50



Midget Seeder



Segment
Corn and
Bean
Planter

Standard No. 20, Single Wheel Cultivator.—Wheel 24 inches in diameter. Nice light implement for small garden. \$5.00 not prepaid, with scooter, turn plow, cultivator and scraper combined.

Midget Seeder.—For attaching to single wheel cultivators. A cheap practical seeder for the small planter. Price, \$4.25 postpaid.

Bucket Pump.—All parts wood except handle and foot, rest of brass. Efficient pump for spraying, whitewashing, etc. Price each, \$6.00. Not prepaid.

Perfect Sprayer.—A general utility household sprayer made of heavy tin. Very efficient. Price each, postpaid, 85c.

Cyclone Seeders.—Well-known and very practical seeder for sowing grain, clover, grasses, etc. Distributes evenly and with little waste. Price each, \$3.00, not prepaid.

Segment Corn and Bean Planter.—Will plant small and large seeds. Very simple and a very practical one-hand planter. Price, \$2.15, postpaid.

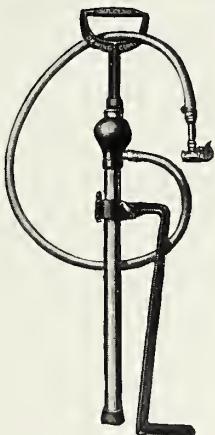
The Triumph Corn Planter.—Low priced planter which gives excellent results. \$1.90 postpaid.

Diamond Rotary Corn Planter.—A well known planter used for a long time. Plants all kinds of small seed—corn, beans, peas, etc. Price, \$2.65 postpaid.

Black Hawk Corn Sheller.—A very substantial sheller which does the work perfectly. Will last a life time. Price, \$4.00, not prepaid.

Handy Corn Sheller.—A little gem and a big value for the money. Has pop corn attachment. Does perfect work. Price each, \$1.75. Not prepaid.

Slug Shot.—A harmless preparation for exterminating bugs, cabbage worms, and all kinds of leaf-eating insects, etc. Perfectly harmless and a very effective remedy for insects. One lb., 35c; 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; postpaid. Not prepaid—5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 1 lb., 25c.



Bucket Sprayer

Perfect Sprayer





1921
CATALOG
MILE HIGH
Garden, Field
and Flower
SEEDS

GRAND JUNCTION
SEED CO.
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

Alderman Peas



Mountain Yellow Globe Danver's Onion